R E P O R T R E S U M E S

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THE NEGRO IN SCHOOLROOM LITERATURE, RESOURCE MATERIALS FOR THE TEACHER OF KINDERGARTEN THROUGH THE SIXTH GRADE. 2D ED.

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THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTS MORE THAN 250 BOOKS, CURRENT TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1966, WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF THE NEGRO HERITAGE. THESE RESOURCE MATERIALS, SUITABLE FOR STUDENTS IN KINDERGARTEN THROUGH SIXTH GRADE, ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO READING LEVEL. THERE ARE SECTIONS CONTAINING ADDITIONAL SOURCE MATERIALS AND BACKGROUND MATERIALS FOR TEACHERS. THE BOOKS ARE LISTED UNDER THE RUBRICS--PICTURE BOOKS AND EASY READERS, READING SERIES, FICTION, GENERAL BIOGRAPHY, SPORTS BIOGRAPHY, AMERICAN NEGRO HISTORY AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS, AND TRAVEL. THERE IS AN AUTHOR INDEX AND A PUBLISHERS APPENDIX. THIS DOCUMENT IS ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION, 33 WEST 42 STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036, AT 25 CENTS EACH FOR 1-20 COPIES, 20 CENTS EACH FOR 21-50 COPIES, AND 15 CENTS EACH FOR OVER 50 COPIES. (NH)

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The Negro in Schoolroom Literature

Resource Materials for the Teacher of Kindergarten through the Sixth Grade

A Bibliography

UD 002 937

A Publication of The Center for Urban Education

The CENTER FOR URBAN EDUCATION is an independent nonprofit corporation founded in 1965 under an absolute charter from the New York State Board of Regents. In June, 1966, it was designated a Regional Educational Laboratory under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965. There are to be some twenty regional laboratories throughout the country. The CENTER is in part a social research agency, in part an educative force in the university tradition, in part an engineering laboratory where invented solutions to problems in urban educational form and policy are tested in cooperation with participating educators. Its major goal is to clarify and improve the education necessary to the urban complexes in a pluralistic and democratic society.

An extensive public information program is a basic element of the CENTER'S overall activities. Under the direction of the Communication Resources Unit, the CENTER publishes a wide variety of reports, monographs, books, and bibliographies—of which this is the first—as well as a bimonthly journal. The essential aim of these publications is to provide a basic source of useful and immediately relevant information. The present bibliography has been designed as a reference tool for elementary school teachers and librarians in an area that has become a new focal point in current efforts to improve primary school curriculum: the introduction of readers and other classroom materials that portray integrated situations.

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The Negro in Schoolroom Literature

Resource Materials for the Teacher of Kindergarten through the Sixth Grade

by Minnie W. Koblitz

UD 002 937

MINNIE W. KOBLITZ has been a primary school teacher for the past eight years. Her other teaching experience includes directing a nursery school and college lecturing in Baroda, India. Mrs. Koblitz teaches in the Scarsdale (New York) school system, and her initial work on this bibliography was prepared under a School Improvement Fellowship grant of the Scarsdale Board of Education. She is currently vice-president of the Scarsdale Teachers Association.

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Additional copies as follows: 1-20, 25¢ each; 21-50, 20¢ each; over 50, 15¢ each.
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FOREWORD

In the two years since the publication of the first edition of this bibliography, there has been a marked growth in classroom material portraying integrated —or, as it sometimes is called, "interethnic"—situations. Both the casual pictures in writing composition workbooks (which show, for example, Negro mailmen, doctors, and truck drivers) and the texts of urban reading series reveal the change. As the demand for such material increases, publishers in effect are competing among themselves to represent American society as a community of many ethnic groups, multiracial and socially complex.

Generally, these books demonstrate a sincere effort to be accurate. On the other hand, one must note that the stories do tend to give an ideal picture. There is no objection to modern-life fairy tales with the theme of living "happily ever after." Such a theme has universal childhood appeal. But it ought not to be used to obscure the necessity for a child to look upon the world with a realistic and an open mind. Children who enjoy reading find many models and heroes in storybook characters. Indeed, the sense of identification is a most important factor in learning to read and in continuing to pursue knowledge.

In the area with which this bibliography is concerned —books that contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the Negro American heritage— it is very much the case that the story content of trade books surpass the worth of readers with limited controlled vocabulary. It should also be noted that the "read-it-to-yourself" books do a fine job of encouraging the beginning learner.

Although the bibliography contains critical analysis, there has been no attempt to weigh the literary merits of each volume. Often the suitability of a given work will depend on how a teacher wants to use it, or on the available purchase funds. However, materials worthy of a place in every school and library are marked "highly recommended."

This bibliography contains annotated listings of over two hundred fifty books, current to September 1, 1966. Approximately forty-five books have been deliberately excluded—some because they were, in a variety of ways, offensive or inaccurate; others because they were social studies text books requiring a separate evaluation. (Social studies books clearly intended as readers have been included.) A few classics, such as a new edition of *Uncle*

Tom's Cabin, have also been included, though in this case somewhat reluctantly because of the tendency for dialect stories to contain elements of ridicule and stereotyping. The books are grouped by subject matter, and within each grouping are listed alphabetically by title. The reading levels reflect national norms and are flexible. An author index and publishers appendix are provided for reference and to simplify ordering.

With the cooperation of the American and the Canadian Textbook Publishers Institute, over ninety publishers were solicited by mail and personal contact. Many nonaffiliated firms also sent copies for review. Nevertheless, the bibliography makes no claims to being exhaustive, and the author accepts sole responsibility for oversights and errors. Hopefully, these may be corrected in future editions.

There are many on-going unpublicized laboratories that test the value of integrated materials. To the directors of two of these—the storefront [redacted] Harlem Reading Program (Protestant Parish) and East Harlem Tutoring Service (N.Y. Friends Society)—to the children who seek to learn and the volunteer tutors who seek to teach, this small effort is dedicated. To paraphrase Emma Gelders Sterne, the author of *I Have A Dream,* a bibliography such as this one will be unnecessary when skin color becomes irrelevant on the American and world scene.

Minnie W. Koblitz
September, 1966

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I PICTURE BOOKS AND EASY READERS

All books in this section are suitable for reading aloud to young children. Numbers in parenthesis indicate reading level. An asterisk (*) signifies a difficult vocabulary for the reading level. "PB" stands for picture books. The books are listed alphabetically by title. Publishers' addresses are listed in an appendix.

The Case of the Cat's Meow by Crosby Bonsall. Harper & Row, 1965. 64 pp. $1.95. *I-Can-Read Books.* (2)

Snith, Wizard, Skinny, and Tubby solve the mystery of the disappearing cat, in an adventure told with an easy vocabulary. The boys first attract the neighborhood cats, then use the dogs to chase them away. Even the vigilance of sleeping out-of-doors fails to reveal a trace of Mildred. A trail of flour, paw prints, and Mildred herself finally aid the boys, and they find her in a hideout which is complete with kittens. Humorous illustrations and text maintain the high standard set by the author's earlier mystery noted next.

The Case of the Hungry Stranger by Crosby Bonsall. Harper & Row, 1963. 64 pp. Library edition, $2.19 net. Scholastic Book Service, paperbound, 45¢. (2)

Blueberry pie leaves telltale clues that six year olds can follow. Simple words repeated often add to the search for the mystery of the lost pie, which involves a club house, a thief, and a detective. Hilarious drawings add to the limited reading vocabulary. Beginning readers will be attracted to this book.

City Rhythms by Ann Grifalconi. Bobbs-Merrill, 1965. Unpaged. $4.95. (2*) PB

The author-illustrator creates the charm of this book through her extraordinary visual sensitivity. Jimmy Peters follows his father's advice and listens for the heartbeat of the city, and he and his friends pick up the rhythm of summer activities. The bold color drawings will make this popular with readers. A child can create his own story to the pictures.

Clifford Gets a Job by Norman Bridwell. Scholastic Book Services, 1965. Unpaged. Paper bound, 35¢. (1)

A lovely large red dog named Clifford needs work. He tries various canine

occupations unsuccessfully. When Clifford captures a group of robbers he earns an opportunity to become a police dog, and joins the integrated police force.

Counting Carnival by Feenie Ziner. Ill. by Paul Galdone. Coward-McCann, 1962. Unpaged. Library edition, $2.52 net. PB

This is a large picture book for very young children about cardinal numbers up through twelve. The illustrator includes all races in his attractive parade of children.

The Dog Who Came to Dinner by Sydney Taylor. Ill. by John E. Johnson. Follett, 1966. 29 pp. $1.20. (1*)

When Negro neighbors are invited next door for dinner, an accompanying dog makes himself at home. With the assistance of funny pictures, the easy-to-read story tells how the dog's bad manners spoils everyone's good time. Both families learn that neither owns the dog. The joke cements their friendship, and they eat their dinner in peace and harmony.

Four Leaf Clover by Will and Nicolas. Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1959. Unpaged. $3.00. (2) PB

Two young friends greet summer by searching for a four leaf clover to bring them luck. Their escapade involves a bull, horse, goat, and barrel tumbling. The search comes to a happy and successful end. Children will chuckle over the adventures and memorize the text. Excellent illustrations show one of the friends is Negro.

Galumph by Brenda Lansdown. Ill. by Ernest Crichlow. Houghton Mifflin, 1963. 48 pp. $3.00. (2*)

A neighborhood shares a cat that is given a different name by four would-be owners. When Galumph (as he is know to a little Negro boy) has four kittens, it is easy to resolve the ownership. Enchanting illustrations complement the text.

Gypsy Girl's Best Shoes by Anne Rockwell. Parents' Magazine Press, 1966 Unpaged. $2.95. (2)

Little hands will fit around the cover of this story of a gypsy child. The author-

illustrator's stylized drawings are likely to attract readers. The story tells how a girl's dancing feet help her make friends. The mobility of gypsy storefront living is a novelty to the four to eight year olds for whom this book is written. To the urban child, the use of the storefront will add another variation to the theme of living "happily ever after"—in books, anyway.

Hello Henry by Ilse-Margaret Vogel. Parents' Magazine Press, 1965. Unpaged. $2.95. (2)

Small boys invent imaginary games when mothers spend too much time shopping in the supermarket. Henry's daydreams are triggered by a campfire scene on a can of beans. Henry loses his mother but finds another lost boy, also named Henry. The two plot to live in boxes in the supermarket, hiding bears with them and flying helicopters. After a while, they decide that mothers are necessary. They find theirs, and the two boys remain friends. The miniature shopper will enjoy having this book read aloud. If the text is a little bare for a more sophisticated reader, the pleasant drawings should hold interest.

Hezekiah Horton by Ellen Tarry. Ill. by Oliver Harrington. Viking, 1942. 39 pp. Library edition, $2.44 net. (2)

This is a reprint edition of an older book, with modernized drawings. Hezekiah lives on Lenox Avenue in Harlem and has a passion for cars. He longs to ride in the red convertible parked on the street.

How People Live in the Big City by Muriel Stanek and Barbara Johnson. Ill. by John Hawkinson. Benefic Press, 1964. 48 pp. $1.26 net. (2*)

This capsule portrait of city life is suggested as a good book with which to begin children on their first reports. It is a small book with integrated drawings and photographs that add interest to the text. There is 196-word vocabulary.

I Should Have Stayed in Bed by Joan Lexau. Ill. by Syd Hoff. Harper & Row, 1965. 48 pp. $2.50. (2)

The famous New York cartoonist has joined forces with an author who knows that when you read "was" for "saw," you "should have stayed in bed." To add to Sam's woes, he pours too much sugar on his cereal, mistakenly kicks a nickel into the sewer, is late for school, and gets into trouble with his best pal. Well worth reading for the droll humor that will help struggling readers with words like "dizzy" and "loud."

It's Nice to Be Little by John Stanley. Ill. by Jean Tamburine. Rand McNally, 1965. 32 pp. Library edition, $2.94. (2) PB

All kinds of children are eager to do things to emulate grown-ups. This book pits the desire to be big against the advantages of being small. With its superior illustrations, it is a fine addition to the library of young readers.

John Henry—An American Legend by Ezra Jack Keats. Pantheon Books, 1965. 28 pp. $3.50 (2) PB

John Henry grows up quickly in these large illustrations. Fearless, he saves sinking ships, tunnels through mountains to lay railroad ties, and overcomes the danger of a cave-in by putting out a fuse with his hammer. When the drill competes with John Henry, he is determined to keep two hammers going (one in each hand) to beat the mechanical contraption. He dies with his hammer in his hand, after breaking through the tunnel. As good as any legend. Illustrations superb.

Let's Find Out Series by Martha and Charles Shapp. Franklin Watts. Approximately 50 pp. each. $1.98 each. Entire set of 33, $54.50. (1*-2*) PB

Seven years ago, the publishers began to fill a need for very simply written books, with visual interest, for young children. The following is a representative list of 11 from a series of 33.

What's Big and What's Small	1959
About School	1961
What Electricity Does	1961
Firemen	1962
Policemen	1962
Houses	1962
Water	1962
The United Nations	1962
What the Signs Say	1962
Our Flag	1964
John Fitzgerald Kennedy	1965

There is almost a paucity of words in this informative series which could be used as supplemental books, or in nursery schools. The subjects, even difficult ones such as the United Nations, have been reduced to basic ideas. The book on

electricity does not attempt to tell the "why" of science, its emphasis is on the "what." These books can be used for references to encourage the natural curiosity of children. Large and bold illustrations will attract nonreaders. Although the quality of the pictures varies in each book, this does not detract from their overall value. **Water,** illustrated by Richard Mayhew, and the UN book, illustrated by Angela Connor, are artistically superior.

The Little Brown Hen by Patricia Miles Martin. Ill. by Harper Johnson. Crowell, 1960. 23 pp. $2.50. (2)

Willie loses his hen and spends the day tracking her down. His method of finding the hen and also a birthday present for his mother are detailed in a lively text. The illustrations enhance the story.

Look at Your Eyes by Paul Showers. Ill. by Paul Galdone. Crowell, 1962. 40 pp. Library edition, $2.19 net. (2)

Eye function and color are explained for young children in clear language. Vivid illustrations which include a Negro boy lend interest to the brief facts. Highly recommended.

Mississippi Possum by Miska Miles. Ill. by John Schoenherr. Little, Brown, & Co., 1965. 41 pp. $3.00 (2*)

When the Mississippi River rises and the Jackson family vacates their rural cabin for higher ground, a stream of domestic and wild animals take shelter with it. The oppossum plays "dead" until Rosemary tempts him with food, and she keeps him for a tent mate until new levees are built and the water level recedes. This book combines a good story with superb illustrations, and provides a good deal of information about people and animals. Highly recommended.

Mr. Bumba Series by Pearl Augusta Harwood. Ill. by Joseph Folger. Lerner Publications, 1964-65. 28 pp. $2.75 each. (2)

Mr. Bumba Draws a Kitten
Mr. Bumba's Four-Legged Company
Mr. Bumba Rides a Bicycle
Mr. Bumba's Tuesday Club
Mr. Bumba's New Home
Mr. Bumba Plants a Garden
Mr. Bumba Keeps House
Mr. Bumba and the Orange Grove
Mr. Bumba's New Job
Mr. Bumba Has a Party

Mr. Bumba could be anyone's grandfather, only he is an itinerant painter, both artistic and practical. Jane, a little Negro girl, and Bill, her neighbor, are delighted to know Mr. Bumba and share his adventures. This series, which has grown to ten whimsical stories, will delight children. It provides a new way to combine a good story about Jane and Bill with easy reading and an attractive format. Duplicate copies should be available due to the popularity of the stories. Highly recommended.

My Dog Rinty by Ellen Tarry and Marie Hall Ets. Photographs by Alexander and Alexandra Alland. Viking, 1949. 48 pp. $3.00. (2*)

David, who lives in Harlem, has to struggle to keep his nuisance of a dog. The photographs show Rinty's blundering adventures with various people in the community. Although the 1964 edition is the sixth printing (from new plates), the authors note there has been little change in Harlem since the book was first published. There are practically no white people in David's world.

New Boy in School by May Justus. Ill. by Joan Balfour Payne. Hastings House, 1963. 56 pp. $2.95. (2*)

The first day in an integrated school in Nashville, Tennessee, is hard on Lennie. Everything is new—the school house, the teacher, and the white classmates. One friend and some understanding adults ease the transition. When Lennie and his friend volunteer to participate in the parents' day program, he becomes an "old" boy in school. Highly recommended.

The No-Bark Dog by Stan Williamson. Ill. by Tom O'Sullivan. Follett. 1962. 29 pp. $1.00. (2) PB

When a little boy has a dog that doesn't bark, some type of action is necessary. Nicely illustrated.

Snowstorm Before Christmas by Candida Palmer. Ill. by H. Tom Hall. J.B. Lippincott, 1965. 32 pp. $2.75. (2*)

Two boys go Christmas shopping for the lampshade that mother needs and the goldfish that sister wants. They get caught in a snowstorm and have to walk home. They ingeniously manage to salvage their bedraggled gifts, and the outcome is a merry holiday for the boys and a warm tale for readers and listeners.

Ronnie's Wish by Jeanette Perkins Brown. Ill. by Jean Martinez. Friendship Press, 1954. 32 pp. $1.50. (2)

Ronnie, a small Negro boy, learns that to wish for adulthood can exclude the joys of childhood. This is particularly true in securing admission to the Children's Zoo where Ronnie takes an adult through the paces.

Schoolroom Bunny by Janet Konkle. Children's Press, 1965. Unpaged. $1.95. (1) PB

The author is a photographer and recorder of rabbit behavior. This book has great appeal for preschoolers and new readers. The "schoolroom bunny" tells his story in the first person. The photographs show the bunny among children, while they paint, snack, study, and learn to handle him. This is the kind of classroom experience that absorbs the children. Highly recommended.

The Snowy Day by Ezra Keats. Viking Press, 1962. 32 pp. $3.00. PB

This is the winner of the 1963 Caldecott Medal Award for the most distinguished picture book for children. Author-artist Keats knows how to depict with magnetic appeal a little boy playing in the snow. Highly recommended.

Swimming Hole by Jerrold Beim. Ill. by Louis Darling. Morrow Junior Books, 1950. 42 pp. $2.75 (2)

The author understands the pleasures of the swimming hole. The boys all play together and converse in easy-to-read language. When a newcomer wishes to join the gang but not play with the Negro boy in it, he soon is made to realize that prejudice is unacceptable.

Two Is a Team by Jerrold Beim. Ill. by Ernest Crichlow. Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1945. 58 pp. $2.75. (2)

Ted and Paul, about seven, play daily after school. They each make a coasting wagon and discover that a joint project can be more successful. One of the team is a Negro. Illustrations meet the usual high standards set by the artist.

Whistle for Willie by Ezra Jack Keats. Viking, 1964. 33 pp. Library edition, $3.37 net. (2) PB

Striking illustrations with a minimal amount of text in large print make this

a worthwhile book for precocious young "readers." Peter, a Negro child, wishes he could whistle to call his dachshund, Willie. Dog lovers, in particular, will enjoy having this book read aloud. Highly recommended.

Your Skin and Mine by Paul Showers. Ill. by Paul Galdone. Crowell, 1965. Unpaged. $2.95. (2*) PB

The book jacket shows the backs of three seated boys each with a different skin coloring. Although this let's-read-and-find-out science book includes a few technical terms (such as follicle, epidermis, and melanin), they are used in a simplified text. The accompaying illustrations are clear. This is a fine book to assist a science program for very young children. What happens when a knee is scraped? Why do some skins sunburn? How does hair grow? What forms fingerprints? A child will enjoy reading the book to find out the answers. Highly recommended.

II READING SERIES

The series listed in this section provide continuity and a controlled vocabulary, and usually progress from preprimers to difficult readers. Class usage will determine if the series is interchangeable with trade books. Details on cost to schools and libraries as well as on accompanying materials should be solicited directly from the publishers.

Bank Street Readers. Irma Simonton Black, senior editor. Macmillan Company, 1965. Preprimers are paperbacks.

Preprimers	**In the City**	$ .84
	People Read	1.00
Primer	**Around the City**	2.12
First reader	**Uptown Downtown**	2.48
Second readers	**My City**	2.56
	Green Light Go	2.56
Third Readers — Book 1	**City Sidewalks**	2.80
Book 2	**Round the Corner**	2.80

The Bank Street College was one of the pioneers of books directly concerned with the experiences of urban children. Many years have been spent in developing appropriate material. Illustrations of typical city life show the efforts to coordinate reading material with a child's interest. Although uneven in quality, the stories are generally good. There is a wide variety of tales. For example, one story is about a boy who must repeat a grade due to illness. The subject of another story is a classroom in a state of miserable maintenance. There are also fine animal stories and familiar literary favorites. Although an expensive series, as compared to others, it is well worth the investment.

Chandler Reading Program by D.M. Baugh and M. Pulsifer. L.W. Carillo, series editor. Eve Hoffman, photographer. Chandler Publishing Co., 1966.

Paperback primers, $.44 each	**Swings / Cars / Slide**
	Trucks and Cars to Ride
	Bikes / Let's Go / Supermarket
Primer, $2.00	**Let's See the Animals**

Accompanying portfolio of 36 photographs, 11½ x 14, for entire group of preprimers and for

primer, $7.50 each. Word cards for **Let's See the Animals** and preprimers, $8.00 entire set. Teacher's guides, color film, worksheets, spirit duplicator masters coordinated with reading.

The series will complete second grade early in 1967, and third grade material is anticipated by the fall of 1967. This series contains outstanding material for the earliest direct efforts to teach reading. The photographs are imaginative and use as models boys and girls engaged in the activities described in the vocabulary. The heterogeneity of races, children, and animals will excite potential readers. The folios are superb for classroom display and to stimulate oral discussion and original stories. Highly recommended.

City Schools Reading Program by the Follett Publishing Company. Five preprimers, paperbound; activities books, teacher's manuals. Detroit Public Schools, Gertrude Whipple, Chairman. Ill. by Ruth Ives. Prices range from 39¢ to 72¢.

One of the first companies to attempt a meaningful reading series. The illustrations are well chosen, but the text is dull and repetitious. With a total vocabulary of 56 preprimer words and 40 new ones, the reading development appears too slow to stimulate advanced students.

Holt Urban Social Studies by Hortense Jones and Peter Buckley. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965.

Level 1	**William, Andy and Raman**	69 pp.	$2.12
Level 2	**Five Friends at School**	96 pp.	2.64
Level 3	**Living as Neighbors**		3.12
Level 4	**The City** (in preparation)		

The use of photographs relating school life to city life is accomplished skillfully in the two completed readers. The first book concerns three boys who live in the same apartment building. Their daily routine involves financial responsibilities, family relationships, and school. The second book centers on a school whose staff and student body are both integrated. The activities of five friends are depicted against the background of various school activities, including a class project involving the community. Audio-visual material to accompany readers available. Highly recommended.

Initial Teaching Alphabet Publications (Pitman i/t/a). A. Mazurkiewicz and H. Tanyzer, reading program consultants. Books #1-6 paperback. 40 hardcover supplementary readers available.

Seven books were examined and all had integrated illustrations. This material is generally restricted to teachers who use the 44 i/t/a symbols for teaching reading. The drawings and stories from many lands show i/t/a favors diversity. Colorful illustrations. State reading level from 1-3.

Keeny and Jane Make Friends by Elizabeth Vreeken. Ill. by Constance Rosenthal. Oceana Publications, 1963. $1.95. (Teacher's manual included in order of 10 copies.)

Bright, colorful illustrations express the central theme of city living. Each of the eight chapters emphasizes cooperation among apartment residents. The vocabulary used in the text requires broad reading ability.

Moonbeam Series by Selma and Jack Wasserman (**Moonbeam Is Caught/ Moonbeam at the Rocketport/Moonbeam and the Rocket Ride**). Ill. by George Rohrer. Benefic Press, 1965. 64 pp. $1.65 each.

This is a new first grade series with limited words and an unlimitedly funny story. (The authors are responsible for the popular **Sailor Jacks** books). Moonbeam is a monkey who becomes involved in a space career. Some of Moonbeam's mischief is observed by Dr. Jim, a Negro scientist who is attached both to Moonbeam and the space program. The series has wonderful illustrations, and all nonreaders and readers will be delighted when Moonbeam's rocket is launched only to another part of the U.S., and the monkey goes visiting in his well-trained manner. The exciting adventures prove again that a minimum vocabulary is not a limitation on ideas. Highly recommended.

The Skyline Series by V. Brown, B. Phillips and E. Jaffe (**Watch Out for C-/The Hidden Lookout/Who Cares?**). McGraw-Hill, 1965. Teacher's guide available. Approximately 90 pp. each. $1.80 each.

City life, with an element of personal frustrations, is the focus of these three excellent readers. To a young child, tying wet and knotted shoe laces is a difficult chore. Relocated old ladies need gardens just as little boys need to fight and clamber over each other. The windows broken in a game of ball will be

a familiar experience to many readers. The artistic illustrations will assist less able readers. Highly recommended.

Urban Education Series by Elizabeth S. Wright. John Day Co., 1965. 14 albums. $18.00 each.

The only text available is in the teacher's guide which relies on open-ended questions to elicit pupil response to the series of magnificent photos. The eight Basic Albums, ring-bound for standing, have 12 photographs in each and are printed on heavy-coated cardboard. The special City Albums—covering Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.—contain 24 photos. Both types of albums contain well-written teacher's guides. Professional curriculum specialists assembled this material. The pictures depict interracial subjects. There is no doubt that the developmental language program of a classroom that can afford these sets would benefit from them.

Urban Reading Series by Lois and Rhea Schwartz (**Me/I/My/In My House/ Out of My House**). Noble and Noble, 1963-65. 27 pp. 50¢ each.

The popularity of coloring books may be the stimulus for these spiral bound notebooks that the child completes. The author, professor of special education at Trenton (N.J.) State College, offers the theory that the simple vocabulary is learned more readily through the reader's participation in finishing the outline figures so as to resemble his own world. As each spiral book is completed, the pupil may take it home to build his own library. These booklets probably are inexpensive enough to try out for their approach. Could be used for beginning reading, and perhaps the first pencil-paper efforts.

The World Children Live In. Kathryn Jackson, series editor. Silver-Burdett, 1965. Net prices listed.

Book 1	**Pets Around the World**	63 pp.	$1.59
Book 2	**Fun Around the World**	96 pp.	1.83
Book 3	**Homes Around the World**	144 pp.	1.95
Book 4	**Schools Around the World**	160 pp.	2.01
Book 5	**Work Around the World**	192 pp.	2.16

This is a very carefully planned and effective series with superb photographs, drawing upon many picture resources. The books rely heavily on their illus-

trations. Children and adults are shown in their natural surroundings, engaged in activities that will be familiar to the young reader. When a child sees the picture of a youngster looking at a clock in an Iranian classroom, for example, he may recognize that the time is the same but the notation is different. Or the illustrations of the picture alphabet of Africa could lead him to compare different forms of writing. Excellent quality is maintained throughout the series. Highly recommended.

III FICTION

A. Reading Level 3 and 4

Bright April by Marguerite de Angeli. Doubleday, 1946. 88 pp. $3.25. (3)*

A brownie scout lives in a middle-class neighborly community in Germantown, Pennsylvania. Named after the month of her birthday, April has a brother in the army, a sister in nurse's training, and a younger brother who plays rhythms with drumsticks. A somewhat conventional background is offset by the problem of prejudice and of some weighty concepts about democracy.

The Empty Schoolhouse by Natalie Savage Carlson. Ill. by John Kaufmann. Harper & Row, 1965. 119 pp. $3.50 (4)

This skillful novel for young people takes a fresh approach in examining desegregation. After the Lousiana parochial schools announce the policy of desegregation, a true-to-life Negro family enrolls its children in the interest of improving their educational opportunity. "Imported" bullies intimidate the parish. The grim picture of divided loyalties changes after buckshot wounds the little Negro girl. While the book makes no reference to civil rights participation, it handles the emotions and expressions of the characters with understanding. Some colloquialisms will probably need explanation outside the South. A relatively detailed look at sugar cane farming is also an element of the story. Highly recommended.

Enemies Of the Secret Hideout by John Peterson. Scholastic Book Services, 1966. 47 pp. Paperbound, 45¢. (3)

Every entering club member has to pass a test. But the game is most fun when there are two rival organizations. Then you can have enemies to spy upon. The next step is to locate a secret hideout. When the game is over, the two clubs can join forces. All potential joiners will find this little book meets their best conspiratorial notions.

George and the Ferocious Ferblundget by Irvin Block. Ill. by Flo Jacks. A. S. Barnes & Co., 1961. Unpaged. $2.75. (3)

Ferblundget, the dragon, comes upon the secret hiding place of George's gang,

*Number in parentheses indicates reading level. An asterisk *within* the parentheses signifies a difficult volcabulary for the reading level.

which includes Joe Wright, a Negro ball player small for his age, and Tommy Ling. George wants his gang to stand by while he takes on the dragon by himself, but learns the importance of teamwork. Adults will find this a good story to read aloud to dragon enthusiasts.

Halloween Kangaroo by Mary Lewis. Ill. by Richard W. Lewis. Ives Washburn Inc., 1964. Unpaged. Library edition, $2.92 net. (3)

Jeff has one desire for a Halloween costume, to be dressed as a kangaroo! The difficulties of covering all of him except for his eyes and the hazard of hopping to school are left to his parents to solve. His mother's ingenuity in devising a costume is shown in good illustrations and will delight children. Complications arise in school when Jeff's zipper gets stuck, and the class's pet hamster is lost. This is an excellent portrayal of a Negro family in an imaginative story. Highly recommended.

Melindy's Medal by Georgene Faulkner and John Becker. Ill. by Elton C. Fax. Julian Messner, 1945. 172 pp. $2.95. (3)

Three family medals and a move to a federal housing project apartment in Boston are the material of eight-year-old Melindy's dreams. This Negro girl is realistically pictured with her musician father and grandmother. When Melindy earns a medal of her own, some readers may shed a tear.

Melindy's Happy Summer by Georgene Faulkner. Ill. by Elton C. Fax. Julian Messner, 1949. 182 pp. $2.95. (4)

Ten-year-old Melindy is ready for the "Ambassador to Maine" summer exchange sponsored by her church. In Maine she learns about farming and feelings. This is a naive tale of good race relations among honest folks, with the kind of happy ending children like.

Patricia Crosses Town by Betty Baum. Ill. by Nancy Grossman. Alfred A. Knopf, 1965. 178 pp. $3.50. (4)

Bussing as a news item is an impersonal issue. This story makes the issue a dramatic one. For the four Negro children the bus trip at first has many unsettling qualities. But Pat, the lively fourth grader, who fears being outnumbered, finds solace in more than her other three Negro companions. She discovers that her school friends readily accept her and that she can accept

them. As Pat sees the problem it is the parents who need to examine themselves. The author has handled the fears surrounding this contemporary problem by openly stating them. The daily home routine of the Negro children, a sympathetic teacher, ill health, and the hardships of domestic labor are all treated with respect and understanding. The emphasis is on education and self-understanding and not on copying white children with their own types of uncertainties. A sensitively written book. More than a message. Highly recommended.

The People Downstairs and Other Stories by Rhoda W. Bacmeister. Ill. by Paul Galdone. Coward-McCann, 1964. 120 pp. Library edition, $3.49 net. (4)

One hot day in the suburbs, a nursery school teacher was reading a story from this collection, which concerned an open fire hydrant. "Read more," was the response. A fourth grader asked to borrow the book to read in privacy. These are testimonials to a varied and excellent collection of tales for a heterogeneous audience. The author's point of view is indicated in her introduction, where she writes: "when children can identify with their neighbors, their own sense of importance is enhanced." Highly recommended for all ages.

Presents for Johnny Jerome by Gina Bell-Zano. Ill. by Jo Polseno. Ginn and Co., 1966. 32 pp. $1.84. (3)

When you are an eight-year-old boy having your first birthday party, the importance of the event is evident to your invited guests. Johnny Jerome lives in a United Nations neighborhood, and the conversation among his friends centers on the party and the inexpensive gifts one can bring. Pedro, for example, brings his father's guitar and sings a Mexican song. A nice little story with a happy interracial group of children. Younger tots are likely to appreciate the sentiment

Project Cat by Nellie Burchardt. Ill. by Fermine Rocker. Franklin Watts, 1966. 66 pp. $2.95 (4)

"Not Allowed" is a familiar sign in the confines of most housing projects. When several children decide to adopt a cat (or vice versa), regulations are broken. Going to "The Man In Charge," Betsy defends her stray cat and herself, and makes friends. She even learns how to petition government officials. Her direct action results in a repeal on the ban of pets and a home for the mother-

to-be cat. All the other junior residents who shared in "Project Cat" get kittens. This undoubtedly will be enjoyed by cat lovers.

Runaway Slave: The Story of Harriet Tubman by Ann McGovern. Ill. by R.M. Powers. The Four Winds Press, 1965. Unpaged. Library edition, $2.97 net. Paperbound, 35¢. (4)

This story, recently dramatized on television, is taking its place as a favorite alongside the well-known legends about John Henry. Harriet Tubman, the ex-slave responsible for sending over three hundred passengers on the underground railroad, deserves to be known to every school child. Her harsh early years are poignantly revealed as are the dangers of the five years when she was "Moses" Harriet. There is excitement in the flight of the slaves under her guidance. A story emphasizing militancy in a cause that made a heroine, it will inspire children. Highly recommended.

The Swimming Pool by Alice Cobb. Ill. by Joseph Escourido. Friendship Press, 1957. 127 pp. $2.50. (4)

A mixed neighborhood is saved from deterioration when young boys see the need for an integrated swimming pool. Every possible crisis is surmounted. Although the story sounds too idealistic, the events are based on fact. The climax of the story comes when the boys use their hard-earned money to help others as well as themselves.

Who's in Charge of Lincoln? by Dale Fife. Ill. by Paul Galdone. Coward-McCann Inc., 1965. 61 pp. Library edition, $2.86 net. (4)

If you are a boy with a famous name and you daydream about visiting the Capitol, you are likely to seize any opportunity to get there. Lincoln's mother has gone to the hospital to await her fifth child, there is a mix-up with Lincoln's sitter, he suddenly finds lots of money (which turns out to be stolen, of course), and makes the only decision possible: a quick trip alone to Washington, D.C. But the trip itself is topped when Lincoln gets his wish for a baby brother after having three sisters! The dash of mystery, the novelty of traveling alone, and the preposterous plot are enhanced by Paul Galdone's illustrations.

B. Reading Level 5 and 6

All-American by John R. Tunis. Ill. by Hans Wallen. Harcourt, Brace and World, 1942. 245 pp. $3.50. (6)

If a boy who needs encouragement in reading happens to be a football fan, he will probably like this book, though the plot is rather trite. A persecuted player wins recognition through bringing victory to his team.

Anchor Man (1947), **Call Me Charley** (1954), **Charley Starts From Scratch** (1958), by Jesse Jackson. Harper & Row. Approximately 150 pp. $2.95 each. (6)

This trilogy follows the adventures of a suburban community's one Negro boy, from age twelve through eighteen. Charley faces important decisions in each volume. After becoming accepted by his classmates, he goes on to glory throughout high school. The last volume finds Charley headed for college following a turbulent summer as a wage earner. Based on the author's life experiences.

Brady by Jean Fritz. Ill. by Lynd Ward. Coward-McCann, 1960. 223 pp. $3.50. Scholastic Book Services, 1966, paperbound, 45¢. (5)

The year is 1863. Brady lives in a Pennsylvania town divided over slavery. He remains uninvolved until he unexpectedly learns that his father, a minister, is a conductor in the underground railroad. Brady realizes the life-and-death importance of keeping this secret; at the same time he learns the importance of taking a stand against slavery. The characterizations are excellent. Highly recommended.

Barnaby's Bells by J.D. Lawrence. Ill. by M. Lowenbein. Macmillan Co., 1965. 186 pp. $3.50. *A Macmillan Junior Mystery.* (5)

Who doesn't love a mystery? This story of sinister happenings involves a hidden treasure, a romantic librarian, antique bells, and an orphan's home, all centering on an ex-reform school waif of twelve, a Negro foundling, and his pal. Bright detectives, they solve the mystery of the walking ghost and come up with the hidden $10,000. Unfortunately all the adults in the story are either romantic or dense. But this neat package will hold its readers until the bad guys are exposed by the good—as a result of which prejudice is ended in Flowerdale.

The Barred Road by Adele De Leeuw. Macmillan Co., 1954, reissued 1964. 247 pp. $3.50. (6*)

The sentiment in this novel about a white girl with a conscience, Susan Trowbridge, will appeal to girls. Susan presents a moving figure with her efforts to have her classmates accept the Negro students in high school. Prejudice and barriers thwart Susan's desire to be friendly with a Negro classmate who happens to move in next door. Mrs. Trowbridge is horrified, while the other white students feel this is only a bid for attention. However, several incidents —among them, an emergency in which the classmate's father, a doctor, saves the life of Susan's brother, and the death of the next door family's son in the armed services—bring the community to its senses. This occurs in time to have the senior class sponsor a fund raising for the community center, and the star is the Negro girl with the beautiful voice. A book for the romantic dreamer. Story interest beyond reading level.

A Cap for Mary Ellis by Hope Newell. Harper & Row, 1953. 200 pp. $3.27 net. (6)

Two Negro girls face token integration in a previously all white nursing school. The nurse-author presents clearly the glamorless training of a nurse as she depicts the self-realization of the girls. Very fine characterizations of young people. (A sequel to this book has appeared, **Mary Ellis, Student Nurse.**)

Corrie and the Yankee by Mimi Cooper Levy. Ill. by Ernest Crichlow. Viking Press, 1959. 189 pp. $3.00 (5)

Any girl would be proud to know Corrie, a daughter of a Union scout living with her kinfolk in the slave quarters. Suspense builds from the beginning, when the visit of Corrie's father is cut short by an informer. Corrie next finds and harbors a wounded Union solider. She conducts him to safety, and has an unexpected reunion with her father. Though she wishes to leave the plantation to live with her father in the Yankee lines, the importance of an education leads her to return to await emancipation. The author tells her story very skillfully. Girls looking for adventure will enjoy the plot and find the history palatable. Highly recommended.

Escape to Freedom by Ruth Fosdick Jones. Ill. by Dorothy Bayley Morse. Random House, 1958. 236 pp. $2.95. (6)

To be an inquisitive twelve year old in Buffalo around the time of the Civil

War and then to discover that your parents are conductors in the underground railroad is a responsibility. Tim and his friend become a part of the "Movement." There is a feeling of authenticity in this story, and the author explains that these were true events in the lives of her grandparents.

Hurricane: The Story of a Friendship by Dorothy Whitney Ball. Bobbs-Merrill, 1964. 147 pp. $3.50. (6)

Davey, raised by a grandfather, and Luke, a fatherless Negro boy, are close friends who live in North Central Florida. At fourteen, Davey is mystified when Luke feels he has to prove himself to the world. During the year, Luke must deny a knifing and face open exposure to prejudice. When Luke becomes a hero, he is accepted. The hurricane is the climax of sharing disasters and understandings.

Ladder to the Sky by Ruth Forbes Chandler. Ill. by Harper Johnson. Abelard-Schuman, 1959, reissued 1965. 189 pp. $3.50. (6)

The discrimination felt by the Woods family in a mixed community is depicted through situations and people that may be stereotyped and idealistic. When the Woods move from comfort in the city to a farm in the country, Chip, age twelve, shoulders the burden for his middle-class parents during a period of illness and tragedy. The Woods are not joiners, pushers, or defiers, but count on pride and dignity to carry them through their troubles—and the white exploiters do reform for a successful happy ending. Boys and girls will like this book.

Little Vic by Doris Gates. Ill. by Kate Seredy. Viking, 1951. 160 pp. $2.75. (5)

The story of the devotion of a young boy to a horse. As an orphaned son of a jockey, "Pony" is free to follow his beloved animal from stable to stable. His determination finally convinces the kindly owner to run the horse for big stakes. The jockey finds prejudice another obstacle to conquer before the Grand Race reaches its climax.

Mary Jane by Dorothy Sterling. Ill. by Ernest Crichlow. Doubleday, 1959. 218 pp. $2.95. Scholastic Book Services, 1964, paperbound, 35¢. (5)

Twelve-year-old Mary Jane is attending a token integrated school. The other

Negro student, a boy, wins enduring friendships as an important member of the basketball team. Mary Jane is unhappy and alone until she finds an injured squirrel and forms a bond with a white classmate over their mutual concern for the animal. The color barrier is handled honestly. Children should read about girls like Mary Jane.

A Spell at Scoggin's Crossing by Louise Riley. Ill. by David Knight. Abelard-Schuman, 1960. 175 pp. $3.00. (6)

Gus is a railway employee. According to his young friends, his proficiency as a magician is more important. He takes his appreciative companions on a trip to the Canadian Rockies. They find nature and fantasy accessories to magic and adventure. A make-believe escape for imaginative readers.

The Noonday Friends by Mary Stolz. Ill. by Louis S. Glanzman. Harper & Row, 1965. 182 pp. $3.50. (5)

A Greenwich Village family shares the difficulties caused by close living quarters. The artist father loses his job as a shoe salesman. Mother is a hard working domestic, and the three children are wishful dreamers. Their friends are Puerto Rican and Negro. There is quarreling and reconciliations among both family and friends. Shared sleeping quarters and cockroaches in the kitchen are part of the daily routine. With welcome frankness the story comes to grips with the problems that swamp many children. The key to this fine book is expressed in its description of the family as "a big family with large emotions trying to contain them in a small apartment." Highly recommended.

Northtown by Lorenz Graham. Ill. by Ernest Crichlow. Crowell, 1965. 220 pp. $3.95. (6)

The Williams family leaves the South after personal contact with the violence associated with bigotry. Northtown High School is a big adjustment for David. He is puzzled and confused by the surface appearance of acceptance—by the friendliness of the students in school and the clannishness of the Negro pupils. After he gets in trouble with the law, David realizes he has almost lost an opportunity to succeed. Suddenly his father requires hospitalization, and David goes to school with a new dedication. His observations about people are sharpened. The captain of the football team, who is white and poor, is friendly to David, while the star Negro athlete, coming from a professional family, snubs

him. The wide range of feelings and behavior in this novel, deftly handled by the author, and the interest of the story, which is beyond the reading level, are sustained to the end.

Rainboat by Lace Kendall. Ill. by John Kaufman. Coward-McCann, 1965. 159 pp. $3.75. (5)

Victim of a flood, twelve-year-old Edward Ames collects an orphaned brother and sister as he clings to an upturned tree root floating toward dry land. They are rescued by Shem, an ex-slave, and captain of Rainboat. Shem believes his boat is an ark and that he is destined to collect pairs of animals, wild and domestic, to return and populate the earth. The children soon come to agree with Shem, and they float down toward the Florida Everglades, the setting for their adventures. Friendly Indians escort them toward Northern Florida where Edward's father, conducting a search by boat, leads the strange ensemble home. Because of Captain Shem's mixture of knowledge, ignorance, and affection, the children respect him as their rescuer and guardian. Shem spurns the chance to remain on land. Although he attempts to release the animals, they are tame and return to his boat. Younger readers with good fluency will relish this book.

Roosevelt Grady by Louisa R. Shotwell. Ill. by Peter Burchard. World, 1963. 151 pp. $2.88 net. (5)

When you are nine and the son of migratory workers, schooling is a precious commodity. Roosevelt Grady's family is poor, but there are close relationships sustaining the hardships. The family would like a permanent home among the crops. They settle for a stationary school bus with a chimney. The intense desire for schooling always runs second to the necessity of survival by picking crops. The sympathetic portrayal of this segment of life will touch the emotions of readers. The warmth of the Grady family provides a fine touchstone for discussing the negative aspects of such a life. Highly recommended.

Skid by Florence Hayes. Ill. by Elton C. Fax. Houghton Mifflin, 1948. 216 pp. $3.25. (5)

A Negro boy moving from Georgia to Connecticut is expected to make some adjustments. Skid finds friends and problems. He manages to organize a baseball team and to turn the most threatening differences into new friendships.

Where Were You That Year? by Margaret Pitcairn Strachan. Ives Washburn, Inc., 1965. 175 pp. $3.75. (6*)

Polly wishes to leave the University of Washington for a quarter term to help in the Mississippi voter registration drive. She succeeds in overcoming the objections of her parents and a boyfriend and enters the COFO training unit. Although set in a story form, the book spares no detail in describing the training and risks involved in the ensuing weeks. Polly goes to Jackson, Mississippi, starry-eyed and naive. Her education beyond academe cannot compare with the safety she had experienced at home. Whites harrass the volunteers to the point of murder. Frightened Negroes attempt to register. Dedicated young SNCC workers succeed in educating the Pollys and the community. This is a book to recommend for those who want more information on "that year" of the struggle, though experienced participants will reject the romantic aspects of the story.

The Trail-Driving Rooster by Fred Gipson. Ill. by Marc Simont. Harper & Row, 1955. 80 pp. $2.75. (5*)

This is tall cowboy talk right out of the Texas round-up. The rooster pet, Dick, belongs to the Negro cook on a chuck wagon. The rooster's fierce loyalty to the cowboys saves him from the pot and astounds the Indians. Because he attacks a cafe owner for refusing to serve the cook, Dick justifies being kept as a pet. Presumably based on a true incident, the book is so funny that the author must have embellished it. The use of the vernacular makes some of the reading a struggle. The many laughs make the effort worthwhile.

Treasure of Green Knowe by L.M. Boston. Ill. by Peter Boston. Harcourt, Brace & World, 1958. 185 pp. $3.00. (6*)

A classic to read aloud and a book that eager readers will enjoy more than once. Tolly visits his great-grandmother in a house of memories and mysteries. He recreates the characters and solves the mysteries. Among the cast is a Negro boy from Barbados brought by a sea captain as a companion to his blind daughter. Highly recommended for those with literary taste.

Truly Elizabeth by Edna S. Weiss. Ill. by Beth Krush. Houghton Mifflin, 1957. 178 pp. $2.75. (5)

Ten-year-old Elizabeth moves from Vermont to a New York City rooming house. She fancies herself entirely responsible for her widowed father and

all the neighborhood escapades. There are funny adventures as Elizabeth collects children who thrive on her imaginative leadership. One of her friends is the small son of the apartment house custodian. Excellent story interest with humor.

The Undergrounders by Bianca Bradbury. Ill. by Jon Nielsen. Ives Washburn, Inc., 1966. 120 pp. $2.95. (6)

This story of 1851 dangers during the Fugitive Slave Act has a modern twist. A Northern Connecticut underground railroad station is run by ordinarily law-abiding people. The argument that defiance of the law is anarchy can be contested through this novel. Although the plot centers around the escapees, the author also manages to introduce a good deal of information about the history of slavery. Notice is taken of the efforts of well-intentioned people who wish to return slaves to Africa and of the fact that the benevolence of some plantation owners is not a substitute for freedom. The stereotyped cast is not a detriment to the story and its message of belief in people.

IV GENERAL BIOGRAPHY

A. Reading Levels 2, 3, and 4

Booker T. Washington by Augusta Stevenson. Ill. by Mel Bolden. Bobbs-Merrill, 1950. 200 pp. $2.25. *Childhood of Famous American Series.* (2)

In an easy-to-read format, this book relates the life and ambitions of Booker T. Washington. His education at the Hampton Institute and the building of Tuskegee University are well known. For the very young, though, this book will provide an awareness of his contribution to Negro American history.

Booker T. Washington by Lillie G. Patterson. Ill. by Anthony D'Adamo. Garrard Publishing Co., 1962. 80 pp. $1.98. (2)

An account of Booker T. Washington from age seven through the Reconstruction. Large print and colorful drawings make this biography one of the first a child can successfully read and enjoy.

Carver's George by Florence Crannell Means. Ill. by Harve Steen. Houghton Mifflin, 1952. 176 pp. $3.00. (4)

At least half of the story is devoted to the adult years of this famous scientist. The book contains many examples of George Washington Carver's curiosity and discoveries. The young reader may not mind the heavy overlay of sentimentality. There is a bibliography at the end.

Crispus Attucks: Boy of Valor by Dharathula Millender. Ill. by Gray Morrow. Bobbs-Merrill, 1965. 200 pp. $2.25. (3)

One of the five victims of the Boston Massacre of 1770 was Crispus Attucks, who after his flight from slavery, was a harpooner aboard a whaling ship. This reconstructed life of Attucks is stilted but informative. For children with a limited reading vocabulary, this story has substance in it. Life aboard a whaling ship is graphically described. John Adams considered the Boston Massacre incident as the beginning of the country's real thrust for independence from Britain. Helpful appendix and chronology.

Frederick Douglass: Freedom Fighter by Lillie G. Patterson. Ill. by Gray Morrow. Garrard, 1965. 80 pp. $1.98. *A Discovery Book.* (2)

Frederick Douglass' dedication to free all slaves is clearly conveyed in this book, which successfully dramatizes the facts of his life and his rise to national prominence. The fanaticism of John Brown is not diluted in the description of his friendship with Douglass. A fine book with a reader interest greater than the limited vocabulary might indicate.

Frederick Douglass by Arna Bontemps. Ill. by Nora Unwin. Alfred A. Knopf, 1959. 177 pp. $3.00. (4)

A lucid account of the life of the self-educated slave, renowned in the annals of American history as the leader of the antislavery movement. His own escape to freedom and his eventual role as spokesman for the Abolitionists force him to flee to England. With the support of friends, Douglass buys his freedom and becomes a newspaper publisher. The author, head librarian of Fisk University, recreates the life of this statesman as an enduring monument to the cause of freedom.

George Carver: Boy Scientist by Augusta Stevenson. Ill. by Wallace Wood. Bobbs-Merrill, 1944. 200 pp. $2.25. *Childhood of Famous American Series.* (3)

A very elementary biography, this book moves abruptly to the great accomplishments of its subject in the final chapter. The main emphasis is on Carver's well-known struggle to obtain an education.

George Washington Carver by Sam and Beryl Epstein. Ill. by William Mayers. Garrard, 1960. 80 pp. $1.98. (3)

Of all the biographies about Carver for young readers, this one will best sustain attention. Large print and colorful illustrations increase the book's attraction.

George Washington Carver by Anne Terry White. Ill. by Douglass Gorsline. Random House, 1953. 182 pp. $1.95. *Landmark Series.* (4)

This story about Carver is more complete and better written than the ones for younger children. Carver's burning desire for an education and his many scientific endeavors are well described. The author has a good style.

Martin Luther King: The Peaceful Warrior by Ed. Clayton. Ill. by David Hodges. Prentice-Hall, 1964. 83 pp. $3.50. (4)

The life of this hero of the civil rights movement exemplifies the nature of the struggle for equal rights. Dr. King, of course, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. His story should be read aloud and used as a basis for the study of Negro history – though at times there may be too much emphasis on Dr. King's personal success and not enough stress on the movement he helps lead. Highly recommended.

A Weed Is a Flower: The Life of George Washington Carver by Aliki. Prentice-Hall, 1965. Unpaged. $4.25. (3)

The illustrations make this account different from others about the well-known ex-slave who improved agricultural methods and who, as Professor Carver of Tuskegee Institute, became a citizen honored by the world. A limited vocabulary presents little difficulty to children easily discouraged by too many words on a page.

B. Reading Level 5 and 6

Amos Fortune: Free Man by Elizabeth Yates. Ill. by Nora Unwin. E. P. Dutton, 1950. 181 pp. $2.95. (5)

A free man of Africa is brought to Boston in 1725 as a captured slave. The Quaker who purchases Amos Fortune starts him on his dramatic life. Eventually he becomes a free citizen of Jaffrey, New Hampshire. Amos Fortune died in 1801 at the age of 91, a revered member of the community, and is buried in the town of Jaffrey. This story was the Newbery Book Award winner for 1951 and is highly recommended.

Booker T. Washington by Shirley Graham. Messner, 1955. 192 pp. $3.19 net. (6)

There are many accounts about Tuskegee Institute's founder, one of the most distinguished Negro leaders of the past. The most famous is his own autobiography, **Up from Slavery**. Shirley Graham's biography is a particularly interesting account that covers both Washington and his times. Highly recommended.

Dr. George Washington Carver: Scientist by Shirley Graham and George Lipscomb. Ill. by Elton Fax. Messner, 1944. 248 pp. Library edition, $3.29 net. (6*)

More advanced readers should select this exceedingiy well written biography of the famous agriculturalist. This is a literary and not overly sentimental portrayal of Dr. Carver's life.

Harriet Tubman: Conductor on the Underground Railroad by Ann Petry. Crowell, 1955. 247 pp. $3.00. (5*)

The author superbly recreates this life story. She summarizes Harriet Tubman's contributions in the following terms: "Despite her work as a nurse, a scout, and a spy in the Civil War, she will be remembered longest as a conductor on the Underground Railroad...leading bands of trembling fugitives out of Tidewater, Maryland." Highly recommended.

I Have a Dream by Emma Gelders Sterne. Ill. by Tracy Sugarman. Alfred A. Knopf, 1965. 229 pp. $3.95. (6*)

A speech of the Rev. Martin Luther King—"I Have a Dream" delivered at the 1963 March on Washington—binds together accounts of ten prominent activists in the civil rights movement. Among them are Marian Anderson, Justice Thurgood Marshall, and A. Philip Randolph. The author does not hesitate to underline the existence of color barriers. Captain Hugh Mulzac's fight to become the first Negro captain in the U.S. Army provides a view of the struggle to end segregation in the armed services. John Lewis, youthful SNCC leader, and Rosa Parks, who refused to sit in the back of the bus, are contemporary figures who already are part of history. Though the organizations discussed and their victories tend to be glorified, the frustrations and frightening experiences speak for themselves. A highly recommended documentation even for those who consider themselves knowledgeable in civil rights.

John Brown by Jeanette Covert Nolan. Ill. by Robert Burns. Messner, 1950. 181 pp. Library edition, $3.19 net. (6)

This sober biography can be read to or by children. The effect of slavery on the conscience of a religious man is portrayed with understanding. Brown was an active Abolitionist and differed from others in his belief in the need for violence. His own grim determination to stand against slavery was encour-

aged by his large family.

John Quincy Adams by Fred Clarke. Collier Books, 1966. 216 pp. $2.95. *America in the Making Series.* (6*)

The son of a President of the United States, a fifth-generation Adams himself who became the sixth President of the United States, John Quincy began his political career when he was very young. The main point of this mostly dry review of Adams' career is that he ably served the nation during incendiary times. He led the antislavery fight when, as an ex-President, he was elected to Congress. Adams believed in a strong central government not subservient to the Southern bloc which he thought might drag the nation into war with foreign powers to annex additional slave territory. In his seventies, Adams was most successful as the intellectual leader who rallied public debate around the issue of freedom versus slavery. As a constitutionalist, he fought hard against slavery. A brilliant orator, at seventy-four he took the Amistad case to the Supreme Court and won. This section of the book humanizes an inspirational man and could be used to supplement history courses covering the period.

Let Us Have Peace: The Life of Ulysses S. Grant by Howard N. Meyer. Collier Books, 1966. 244 pp. $2.95. *America in the Making Series.* (6*)

About one-third of this account concerns Grant's military career, although

The issue of slavery enters directly into the story because Grant had to incorporate in the army the former slaves liberated during the war. Although this is intended to be a sympathetic story of Grant, he does not come across as an appealing person. On the other hand, the contradiction between his popularity and his weakness as a President is explained thoroughly. The author maintains that the fiasco of the outgoing Johnson Administration and Grant's ineffectiveness helped lay the groundwork for many of today's problems and challenge.

Martin de Porres: Saint of the New World by Ellen Tarry. Ill. by James Fox. Farrar, Straus, 1963. 173 pp. $2.25. (5)

Martin de Porres lived in Lima, Peru, during the 17th century. He had a medical apprenticeship and was a Negro brother in the Dominican Order. This biography tells of the events that led to his sainthood in the Roman Catholic Church.

Mary McLeod Bethune by Emma Gelders Sterne. Ill. by Raymond Lufken. Alfred A. Knopf, 1959. 268 pp. $3.50. (6)

Born of slave parents over ninety years ago, Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955), through determined efforts, became a teacher and then the founder of a Negro college in Florida. This biography will assist readers in understanding the obstacles she overcame and the contribution she made to the country. The problems Mrs. Bethune faced in the Detroit and Harlem riots of 1943 became familiar news again over twenty years later. She lived to see the realization of her goal when the Supreme Court decision of 1954 declared school segregation to be illegal.

Prudence Crandall: Woman of Courage by Elizabeth Yates. Ill. by Nora Unwin. E. P. Dutton. 1955. 246 pp. $3.00. (6)

A young lady school teacher in 1833 accepts a Negro student in her ladies' seminary. The sensation this creates leads her to open a school for Negro girls in Canterbury, Connecticut. Prison, physical violence, closing of the school, and banishment are among the hardships Prudence Crandall faced. Quaker sympathies led her to support the Abolitionists strongly. Fifty years later the State of Connecticut honored her for the courage to fight for her convictions. Highly recommended.

The Railroad to Freedom by Hildegarde Swift. Ill. by James Daughtery. Harcourt, Brace & World, 1932. 364 pp. $3.95. (6*)

One of the authentic, although earlier, accounts of Harriet Tubman, famous conductor of the underground railroad. There is suspense when she smuggles slaves out of the South enroute to Canada and serves as a nurse during the Civil War. Good readers should use this with other historical references. There may be some difficulty in understanding the dialect.

Ralph Bunche: Fighter for Peace by J. Alvin Kugelmass. Messner, 1962, revised edition. 178 pp. Library edition, $3.29 net. (5)

Winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the Arab-Israeli dispute, Ralph Bunche is one of the foremost men of this century. The early challenges of his life, overcoming poverty and achieving an education, will engross boys and girls. The steps leading to his career in the United Nations are of great interest.

The Slave Who Freed Haiti by Katherine Scherman. Ill. by Adolf Dehn. Random House, 1954. 182 pp. $1.95. *Landmark Book.* (6)

Haiti, a French colony with half a million Negroes and forty thousand whites, had a slave rebellion soon after the American Revolution. In 1791, Toussaint L'Ouverture, grandson of an African chief, led an army of slaves against the plantation owners. L'Ouverture gained control of the island by cooperating with the Spanish against the French, but eventually he was betrayed and was imprisoned by Napoleon. The sequence of the battles and events may cause some confusion for the reader, but on the whole this is an intriguing story.

The Story of Phyllis Wheatley: Poetess of the American Revolution by Shirley Graham. Ill. by Robert Burns. Messner, 1949; reissued, 1963. 176 pp. Library edition, $3.19 net. (6*)

A small African child was purchased by an unusual and considerate Quaker family living in Boston. Named Phyllis Wheatley, the girl was treated as a member of the family. Her talent in poetry was extraordinary and was recognized by George Washington. Although she was only thirty-one when she died, her fame as a poetess had already spread to England. Her story is written in a smooth literary style.

They Showed the Way: Forty American Negroes by Charlemae Hill's Rollins. Crowell, 1964. 165 pp. $3.00. (6)

Short chapters on forty prominent leaders written by the children's librarian of the Chicago Public Library. A project for a class study could be devised by combining these sketches with photographs. Another possibility is to use the sketches chronologically to dramatize the Negro's efforts to achieve equal rights. Highly recommended.

Tituba of Salem Village by Ann Petry. Crowell, 1964. 254 pp. $3.75. (5*)

In 1688 Tituba and her husband are sold in Barbados to a parsimonious Boston minister enroute to New England. His parish in Salem is the center of the witchcraft trials. Tituba, through the maliciousness of children, is accused and convicted. Spared from the death penalty of hanging, she remains imprisoned until a kindly weaver pays her fine. An excellently written novel, this book should be used by every teacher who wants to examine controversies of the past. Highly recommended.

To the Top of the World – The Story of Peary and Henson by Pauline K. Angell. Rand McNally, 1964. 288 pp. $4.50. Bantam paperback, 1966, 60¢. (6*)

An authentic narrative of the two men who successfully explored the Arctic for twenty-eight years. Henson, a Negro, shared all of Peary's hardships. Both displayed extraordinary feats of courage. Peary, who considered Henson his assistant, recognized Henson's leadership with the Eskimos, upon whom the two men depended for survival. The excitement for the explorers of the polar adventure is offset by the effects of the color barrier when they arrive home to be acclaimed. It took 35 years for Matthew Henson to share national honors with Peary. The vocabulary is not easy – but neither were the exploits of these hero adventurers! Maps and photos serve as guides for this skillfully written and exciting book.

Under the New Roof by Esther M. Douty. Rand McNally, 1965. 288 pp. $4.50. *Five Patriots of the Young Republic.* (6*)

Minister Richard Allen, an ex-slave, was an itinerant Methodist preacher who experienced church segregation for the first time when the Philadelphia church excluded its Negro members in 1787. This move led to the formation of the Negro Methodist societies. The incident might have been forgotten if it were not for the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. Richard Allen and his people became nurses who cared for the yellow fever victims, and the Negro Methodist church established schools and societies to care for its own members. Since then, this sect, now called the African Methodist Church, has grown to over a million members. The Rev. Allen lived from 1760-1831. He is highlighted here as a little-known leader who rose from slavery.

Women of Courage by Dorothy Nathan. Ill. by Carolyn Cather. Random House, 1964. 188 pp. $1.59. *Landmark Book.* (5)

Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955) is one of five women featured. Her pursuit of learning and teaching led to the founding of Bethune-Cookman College in Florida. Mrs. Bethune's visions were ahead of her time, but her efforts brought them closer to fulfillment. This chapter, a tribute to a great Negro woman, does not fully capture the warmth of her personality.

Women Who Shaped History by Henrietta Buckmaster. Collier Books, 1966. 152 pp. $2.95. (6*)

Of the six women discussed here, two are of particular interest. The first is Prudence Crandall, the Connecticut Quaker, who gave up her fashionable girls' seminary in 1832 to establish a school for Negro girls. Her arrest and Abolitionist support rocked the country. After five years, the Connecticut legislature repealed the "black laws" under which her school had been closed. Harriet Tubman's story is more familiar. A slave in Maryland, she escaped through the underground railroad and became the "Moses" for hundreds of other escapees to freedom. The reward for her capture reached $40,000. She died at the age of ninety-two honored by her people, the town of Auburn (New York), and now the nation.

Your Most Humble Servant: The Story of Benjamin Banneker by Shirley Graham. Messner, 1949. Library edition, $3.34 net. (6*)

Two hundred years ago a young man living in Maryland pursued his talents for mathematics and invention. Benjamin Bannekar was educated by his grandmother and preferred studies to playing. Bannekar devised the first clock to run for many years without repairs. He is best remembered as a consultant to George Washington in planning the radial streets of the Capitol. This biography won the Saturday Review Award on race relations.

V SPORTS BIOGRAPHY

Sports heroes are an important source of inspiration for young people. The following books require a minimum reading level of 5. But they will interest all sports fans, regardless of age.

Basketball's Greatest Stars by Al Hirshberg. Photographs. G. P. Putnam, 1963. 191 pp. $3.75.

Of the twenty-two professional basketball players glorified in these accounts, five are Negroes. The author deals frankly with the difficulties they have encountered because of their race.

Bill Russell of the Boston Celtics by Al Hirshberg. Messner, 1963. 191 pp. Library edition, $3.19 net.

Bill Russell's talent in basketball was encouraged by a perceptive coach. Russell grew up in San Francisco, and his height (6' 10") was an asset in the choice of a career. "When Bill was a schoolboy," the author writes, "he took his color for granted, but was concerned about his height. When he grew up, he felt just the opposite." Russell has a keen interest in Africa as a result of a visit sponsored by the U. S. State Department.

Breakthrough to the Big League: The Story of Jackie Robinson by Jackie Robinson and Alfred Duckett. Photographs. Harper & Row, 1965. 175 pp. $2.95.

Although baseball heroes are mostly known for their activities in the game, Jackie Robinson has always felt he has another role as well. Branch Rickey's decision to put him on the Dodgers made him the first Negro ballplayer in the major leagues. To this day Robinson and his family have joined that distinction with active support for the cause of civil rights.

The Hank Aaron Story by Milton J. Shapiro. Messner, 1961. 192 pp. Library edition, $3.19 net.

In Mobile, Alabama, Hank Aaron, age eleven, was going to school, hauling ice, mowing lawns, and filling his extra time with baseball. At eighteen he was in the Negro League and scouted by the Boston Braves. He won two

Rookie-of-the-Year titles and in 1957 was selected as the Most Valuable Player. This biography of Aaron provides little background material on his early years.

Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers by Milton J. Shapiro. Messner, 1957. 190 pp. Library edition, $3.19 net.

After eleven years with the Dodgers, Jackie Robinson became vice-president of a national business concern. His struggle to be accepted in the world of sports paved the way for eliminating the color barrier in the major baseball leagues. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are now active in civic and civil rights organizations.

The Roy Campanella Story by Milton J. Shapiro. Messner, 1958. 192 pp. Library edition, $3.19 net.

The car accident that prevented Roy Campanella from continuing his baseball career is a heartbreaking incident. But his outlook on life remains optimistic. He knew both victories and defeats during his twenty years as a player. The story of his operations, frustrations, and successes are included in this narrative of his life. Children will empathize with the desires that made "Campy" a baseball hero.

Speed Kings of the Base Path by Ray Robinson. Putnam, 1958. 192 pp. $3.50.

Nine ball players whom the author regards as being the best in the sport are featured. Jackie Robinson and Willie Mays' familiar careers are included. According to a younger critic's evaluation, there is more anecdotal material on these figures than play-by-play description of their noted team work.

Willie Mays by Charles Einstein. Putnam, 1963. 191 pp. $3.50

An eleven year old responded to this book with great enthusiasm. He did not share an adult's view that it contains too much play description and not enough material on the early years of the Giant's "Wondrous Willie." The small type is not likely to interfere with the pleasure of a baseball fan.

The Willie Mays Story by Milton J. Shapiro. Messner, 1960. 192 pp. Library edition, $3.19 net.

Son and grandson of amateur baseball players, Willie Mays was a natural for the major leagues. The emphasis of this biography is on Mays' baseball career and should absorb the interest of all fans.

VI NEGRO AMERICAN HISTORY AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS

All About Us by Eva Knox Evans. Ill. by Vana Earle. Capital Publishing Co., 1957. 95 pp. $2.50. (4)

This is an imaginative description, with a touch of humor, of the growth and dispersal of populations, their physical adaptations, and the differences and similarities between them. The explanations of skin coloring and physiognomy are clearly outlined. The perceptions that lead to prejudices are explained without rancor or apology. The many contributions brought to the United States by immigrants are used to demonstrate the virtues of diversity. Highly recommended as a book that can be well coordinated with filmstrips and recordings on myths and prejudices (see section VIII on Additional Source Materials).

The American Negro: A Chronology and Fact Book by Irving J. Sloan. Oceana Publications, 1965. 84 pp. $2.75. (6*)

This slim volume is a useful adjunct for any study of Negro history. Beginning with 1492, when the first African slave is reputed to have been brought to Lisbon, and proceding to 1964, the book presents a chronology of those events that the author feels are especially noteworthy. The author, a teacher of social studies, he includes a brief selected bibliography; tables on Negro colleges, organizations, newspapers, and periodicals; relevant census information; and the text of the first Civil Rights Act of 1866.

Appomattox: Closing Struggle of the Civil War by Burke Davis. Edited by Walter Lord. Harper & Row, 1963. 167 pp. Library edition, $2.92 net. (6*)

For a student of the Civil War this account of the final period of the struggle is substantial. The photographs and details personalize the events with many interesting facts—for example, that Grant's military secretary, Colonel Ely Parker, was an Iroquois barred from practicing law because he was an Indian. The author is on the staff of reconstructed colonial Williamsburg. His examination of slavery early in the book and the fact that he points to its economic effects as being a major cause of the war, indicates the seriousness of his work.

Call Them Heroes, Volumes 1-4. Developed by the Board of Education, City

of New York. Silver Burdett Co., 1965. 80 pp. Paperback, 36¢ each net.

Forty-eight Americans who live in New York City are interviewed and photographed in a series of four compact case histories. These New Yorkers – Negro, Jewish, Irish, and Puerto Rican – are included not becuase they are famous names in the news but because they are ordinary citizens who are successful in their jobs, which range from bookkeeper to doctor to teacher to policeman. They have in common their city life and an interest in community activites. Their striving for education is stressed throughout without sentimentality. These booklets should be distributed among the economically well-to-do as well as among those who see little economic promise in the future.

The Child's Story of the Negro by Jane D. Shackelford. Ill. by Lois M. Jones. Association Publishers, 1962, revised edition. 222 pp. $3.00. (3)

The author notes that she originally wrote this book for Negro children in 1938 and has revised it now for all children. Although full of information and short biographies that young students can easily absorb, the book is pedantic. It is suitable as a reference work for classes embarking on a beginning study of Negro history. Seat-work suggestions at the end of each chapter will be superfluous for the experienced teacher.

Flight to Freedom: The Story of the Underground Railroad by Henrietta Buckmaster. Crowell, 1958. 217 pp. $3.95. (6*)

The people of the underground railroad are the focus of this history, which also outlines the basic events of the period. The book is too mature for all but advanced readers.

Forever Free: The Story of the Emancipation by Dorothy Sterling. Ill. by Ernest Crichlow. Doubleday, 1963. 208 pp. $3.25 (6*)

Written in an excellent literary style, this chronicle of American history takes as its focus the Emancipation Proclamation. The book begins some 250 years earlier, to set the background of the slave trade that brought the Negroes from Africa. A provocative study for top-notch readers.

Giants of Jazz by Studs Terkel. Sketches by Robert Golder. Crowell, 1957. 215 pp. $3.50. (6*)

Twelve jazz artists are profiled by a disc jockey who writes well. Any potential combo will benefit from the experiences of the professionals recorded here.

Jazz Country by Nat Hentoff. Harper & Row, 1965. 145 pp. $2.95. (6)

The author is a jazz expert who writes in a variety of publications from *The Village Voice* to *The New Yorker.* This novel contains a rather slight story, though it includes many acute observations of the jazz world and of people and society in general. A high school boy, who desires to enter and be accepted by the world of jazz, finds that being white is a barrier to the jazz purist. The basic point of the story is summed up by a remark of a sage-like character: "Some people are middle-aged by the time they're ten. And some people never stop swinging until they stop, period." Recommended reading for students who want to swing!

Negroes Who Helped Build America by Madeline Stratton. Ginn & Co. 1965. 166 pp. $2.80 net. (6)

Fourteen Negroes prominent on the American scene are the subjects for these biographies. Impressed by the 1963 March on Washington, the author was inspired to record the contributions of contemporary Negroes to American life. Not all are well known. The book includes sketches of Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, a pioneer in [illegible], Carter Godwin Woodson, a famous historian; and Percy Lavon Julian, a chemist in industry. These biographies show the importance of providing opportunities for every individual to achieve his greatest potential.

The Peaceable Revolution: The Story of Non-violent Resistance by Betty Schecter. Houghton Mifflin, 1963. 233 pp. $3.75. (6*)

In 1846, in Concord, Massachusetts, Henry Thoreau refused to pay his taxes to perpetuate war and slavery. This refusal led to his imprisonment. Since then, Thoreau's essay on the reasoning behind his action, "Civil Disobedience," has become an important basis for nonviolent resistance to governments. Fifty years after Thoreau was imprisoned, Mohandas Gandhi, a learned lawyer from India, became appalled by the discrimination against Indians. Through years of turbulence, he popularized *satyagraha,* the Hindi word for "force contained in truth and love." His espousal in India of nonviolent boycotts and civil noncooperation with the British led to Indian independence from England in 1946, and was one forerunner of the American civil rights movement. Less than ten years after

Gandhi's death, Montgomery, Alabama, became the scene of a bus boycott by Negroes refusing to take seats at the rear of the bus. The leader of the boycott, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., has cited the relevance of Thoreau to the strategy the Negroes adopted. Dr. King also believes that the example of Gandhi helped set the spirit for the nonviolent revolution that has followed. Highly recommended for background information.

A Pictorial History of the Negro in America by Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer. Crown, 1963, revised edition. 337 pp. $5.95. (5*)

No library or school is complete without this volume. Photographs supplement and dramatize the text as Negro history is traced from slavery to recent times. There are reproductions of both newspapers and key documents. The commentary is excellent. This book is not merely a glorification of famous Negroes but records basic facts in a graphic manner. Highly recommended.

Red Man, White Man, African Chief by Marguerite Rush Lerner, M.D. Ill. by George Overlie. Lerner Publications, 1961, revised edition. Unpaged. $2.75. (3)

This explanation of skin coloring uses simple language. Large pages with clear attractive drawings add to the book's ability to increase scientific understanding and dispel myths. A glossary for adults is included. This book won a Brotherhood Award and is highly recommended.

The Seminole Wars by Henrietta Buckmaster. Collier Books, 1966. 153 pp. $2.95. *America in the Making Series.* (6*)

The fierce independence of the Florida Seminoles and the chance to use their land made their home a haven for runaway slaves during the 1812 War with the British. Afterward, the United States Government wanted to destroy the Indians and return the Negroes to their slave owners. This is not a flattering picture of the frontier nor of General Andrew Jackson. In 1964 the Seminoles of the Everglades were still bargaining for their land. The author is masterful in weaving together reports from military accounts with a narration of our Western movement. Highly recommended as a book that will dispel the general ignorance about Indians and some myths about leadership.

The Struggle Within by David Bowen. W. W. Norton & Co., 1965. 156 pp. $3.50. (6*)

The background of 200 years of slavery with the emphasis on the friction "within" individuals rather than "between" Negroes and whites, though the author also underlines the large part played by economic factors in prejudice. The book is recommended as a readable and quotable source.

Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe, adapted by Anne Terry White. George Braziller, Inc., 1966. $5.95. (6) [Reviewed in uncorrected proof.]

Translated into twenty-two languages, this novel was written in 1851 by a wife, sister, and daughter of a minister—hence its heavy religiosity. The author claimed that her characters were based on real people. Her antislavery thesis, which as stated makes for sentmental reading today, was influential in setting the world as well as the North against slavery. The adaptation is a tremendous improvement over earlier such attempts. In the adapter's own words: "...the book is a timeless plea for humanity and justice.... In adapting **Uncle Tom's Cabin**, I have been more faithful to the matter than to the manner...which is to inform and to stir....If I have succeeded in making it...acceptable to young readers and at the same time have left it essentially whole and true, I have done what I set out to do—which was to put this eminently moving story of slave days once more into children's hands."

What Jazz Is All About by Lillian Erlich. Ill. with portraits of jazz greats. Messner, 1963. 181 pp. $3.95. (6*)

This book is a history from the "deep roots" of jazz to the "modern scene." It can serve as a useful reference. Jazz is a field that does not belong to any certain age group, and this history may interest many readers.

Who Do You Think You Are? by Marguerite Rush Lerner, M.D. Ill. by Polly Bolian. Prentice-Hall, 1963. 64 pp. $2.95. (5)

This interpretation of heredity should fascinate all junior scientists. A parent and M.D. biochemist reviewed this book and endorsed its authenticity as well as its approach. Many questions are answered about the latest scientific theories, including the molecular structure of inheritance. This book deals with complex matters in an interesting way. Highly recommended.

Worth Fighting For by Agnes McCarthy and Lawrence Reddick. Ill. by Colleen Browning. Doubleday, 1965. 118 pp. Library edition, $2.28 net. Zenith

paperbound, $1.45. (5)

This history of the American Negro during the Civil War and Reconstruction is filled with many pertinent facts, and also contains photos of Negroes who fought in the Civil War. The book contains discussions of the Freedman's Bureau and the 14th and 15th Amendments, all key elements in the chaotic life of this period. An imaginative way of describing this confusion could enliven use of this book.

Year's Pictorial History of the American Negro, edited by Baldwin H. Ward. Hammond, 1965. 144 pp. $3.95. Paperbound, $1.95 (4)

A photographic treatment of this sort is useful when it is not the only material consulted. Brief summaries and captions will appeal to readers who depend on a fast, condensed form for their information. This volume is basically supplementary material.

VII TRAVEL

A. Africa

The independent nations of Africa have grown faster than the number of children's books that have been written about them. A good supplement to general information on this broad subject is a well-written collection of folk tales. The following list is intended as a sampling of the available material.

Africa – Awakening Giant by Sidney Lens. G. P. Putnam, 1962. 192 pp. $3.50. (5)

Emphasis here is on the people of Africa rather than on statistical data. The chapter titled "The White Man's Burden" is particularly significant. It candidly evaluates the struggle between a colony and its conqueror. This well-written book by a leading journalist is also enlightening on current African affairs. Highly recommended.

African Wonder Tales by Frances Carpenter. Ill. by Joseph Escourido. Doubleday, 1963. 215 pp. $3.50 (4*)

A collection of twenty-four short stories, easily understood and gathered from all over the continent. Children will recognize a story from the Egyptian Sudan, "Monkeys and the Little Red Hats," as the popular "Caps for Sale." The pronunciation glossary is helpful. Recommended for reading aloud.

Bemba: An African Adventure by André Clair. Translated from the French by Marie Ponsot. Ill. by Harper Johnson. Harcourt, Brace & World, 1962. 158 pp. $3.00. (5*)

Perhaps it is the French flavor that makes this story about the Congo a good one for all ages. The young main characters solve the mystery of the fake witch doctor, watch their village being dispossessed, and feel the bitterness of being uprooted. If the reader has excellent reading skills, he will be engrossed to the very end.

Beya's Train Ride by Melba F. Peterson. Ill. by Brinton Turkle. Friendship Press, 1961. 32 pp. $1.50. (2) PB*

A simple tale of an African child who moves from the village to the city. He takes his first train ride with a reluctant goat.

*PB *signifies a picture book.*

Claim to Freedom: The Rise of the Afro-Asian Peoples by Cornelia Spencer. *Photographs from government agency.* John Day. 1962. 190 pp. $3.50. (6)

History as related by Chandra, a third-generation Indian living in Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa. International communication comes to the post office where Chandra is employed. He meets many strangers to Nairobi, and the meetings enlarge both his and their curiosity concerning the Afro-Asian continents. The narration is pedantic, due to the effort to cover too much material. There are maps, charts, and a bibliography to help the pupil assimilate the information.

A Crown for Thomas Peters by M. Hennessy and E. Sauter, Jr. Ives Washburn, Inc., 1964. 150 pp. $3.25. *Men of Africa Series.* (6*)

At sixteen, Thomas Peters was captured in Africa and brought to Charleston, S.C., as a slave. With the cooperation of the antislavery movement, he freed himself and many of his people within ten years. Peters dreamed of a free land where Negroes could live with dignity. Through the assistance of white people who wished to eliminate slavery by returning Negroes to Africa, Peters went to Sierra Leone and became the first mayor of a community of free Negro settlers. This story of a little-known figure should be read for its relevance to present-day issues.

Duee, a Boy of Liberia by G. Warren Schloat, Jr. Knopf, 1962. 45 pp. $2.95. Filmstrips available from Warren Schloat Productions, Pleasantville, N.Y. (3)

Generally good photographs and an easy text about a young boy picture village life in Liberia. In 1847, Liberia became the first independent African state south of the Sahara. The importance of the jungle to the livelihood of the country is pictorially interesting and receives the most emphasis.

Kwaku, a Boy of Ghana by G. Warren Schloat, Jr. Knopf, 1962. 45 pp. $2.95 Filmstrips available from Warren Schloat Productions, Pleasantville, N.Y. (3)

Local Ghanian customs, such as naming the children after weekdays, are included in this story of a boy in independent Ghana. Good photographs add to the liveliness of the narration.

The First Book of East Africa by Norman M. Lobsenz. Franklin Watts, 1964. 88 pp. $1.98 net. (4)

The emphasis in this book is on the animals and tribal life prevalent in East Africa. The independence movement is barely alluded to. Natural resources are described in detail, but the discussion is rarely related to the actual life of the people.

The First Book of Africa by Langston Hughes. Photographs. Franklin Watts, 1964, revised edition. 82 pp. $1.98 net. (6)

A topical and critical compression of a huge continent into a small space. There is adequate factual information, but it needs elaboration from other resources.

The First Book of Ghana by Norman M. Lobsenz. Photographs. Franklin Watts, 1960. 62 pp. $1.95. (6)

Ghana is one of Africa's smallest countries and the first among the newly independent (1957). It is a country that is frequently in the news. This book, with illustrative photographs, examines the customs, food, and language of the Ghanians.

Great Day in Ghana: Kwasi Goes to Town by Geraldine Kay. Ill. by Valerie Herbst. Abelard-Schuman, 1962. 32 pp. $2.50. (2) PB

On Independence Day every country has a variety of celebrations. Kwasi visits his grandmother in Accra, dances in the streets, and goes boat racing. A fireworks display ends the memorable day.

The Hat Shaking Dance and Other Tales From the Gold Coast by Harold Courlander with Albert Kofi Prempeh. Ill. by Enrico Arno. Harcourt, Brace & World, 1957. 115 pp. $2.95. (5)

Why do spiders have bald heads? Anansi, a spider, a favorite character from the Gold Coast, was hiding the hot beans under his hat and dancing wildly to escape detection. His descendants all lack hair thanks to Anansi's capers. These stories have been told for generations. They are good to read aloud. A recording of the same title is available through Folkways Records.

The King's Drum and Other African Stories by Harold Courlander. Ill. by

Enrico Arno. Harcourt, Brace & World, 1962. 125 pp. $3.00. (5)

A rich collection of folklore brought together by an expert story teller. A final chapter of supplementary notes is quite useful.

Land in the Sun by Russell Davis and Brent Ashabranner. Ill. by Robert William Hinds. Little, Brown and Co., 1963. 91 pp. $4.50. (3*)

The African nations that have gained independence since World War II have seen changes in their people, governments, and international relations. This book makes clear the dichotomy between tribal and Western customs and the central need for education. Regional differences are also detailed by the text and the illustrations. Operations Crossroads Africa, the forerunner of the Peace Corps, is presented as one way to achieve understanding with this part of the world.

Leaders of the New Africa by Edna Mason Kaula. World Publishing, 1966. 192 pp. $3.75. (6*)

A matter-of-fact report of the forty-seven African countries, based on the men who rose to lead them. The amount of material and the unfamiliarity of the names and political organizations make this slow reading although the author-illustrator enlivens the text with good pencil drawings. A highly intent student of African history will find this book crammed with information. The appendix of African countries and their leaders at the time of independence is useful.

Let's Visit West Africa by John C. Caldwell. John Day, 1962, revised edition. 96 pp. Library edition, $2.86 net. (4)

A report of an important area of Africa. Photographs help break the monotony of a strictly factual commentary.

Meeting with a Stranger by Duane Bradley. Ill. by E. Harper Johnson. Lippincott, 1964. 128 pp. $3.75. (3*)

The touching story of an Ethiopian boy and his people, who mistrust the "ferangi" stranger. When the ferangi from America comes as an expert on the diseases that kill sheep, there is suspicion about his methods. A positive hospital experience in the city of Addis Ababa for the young boy and his father

helps allay their mistrust. The insight into cultural changes and the resolution of old versus new methods is deftly handled. The black and white illustrations maintain the fine quality of the story. Highly recommended.

Musical Instruments of Africa by B. W. Dietz and M. B. Olatunji. John Day Co., 1965. 115 pp. Accompanied by a six inch, 33-1/3 recording by Colin Turnbull. $5.95. (5*)

An authentic and fascinating study of African music, used in many ways in the daily life of the people. Every part of Africa has its own music and instruments. The photographs of the instruments and the dancers are explained by an unusual commentary. Clapping rhythms are provided for the reader from the first page. This highly recommended book should be part of any study of music or Africa.

My Friend in Africa by Frederick Franck. Bobbs-Merrill, 1960. 94 pp. $2.95. (4)

A fine tribute to Dr. Albert Schweitzer as seen through the eyes of a hospitalized African boy. His mixture of belief in the magic of the witch doctors and the hygiene of the hospital shows some of the conditions in which Lamborene has had to function. An entertaining way to bring Dr. Schweitzer's work and "reverence for life" home to children.

Okolo of Nigeria by Peter Buckley. Photographs. Simon & Schuster, 1962. 125 pp. $3.95. (4)

Okolo, age twelve, is eager to continue his education and become a teacher in Nigeria. The story illustrates the contrasts that exist in his part of the world. The pictures are a good complement to the dialogue.

Our Neighbors in Africa by John C. and Elsie F. Caldwell. Ill. by Heidi Agawa, and photographs. John Day , 1961. 48 pp. Library edition, $2.19 net. (2)

An informative work which keeps within the Dolch vocabulary of 2,000 words, this book is a major feat, considering the vast continent that is its subject. A note to teachers, that it is important for them to know more about Africa, is not superfluous.

The Peoples of Africa by Colin Turnbull. Ill. by Richard Powers. World Publishing, 1962. 127 pp. $3.50. (6)

The curator of African Ethnology of the American Museum of Natural History offers a remarkably lucid explanation of African cultures. A highly recommended survey that will serve many classroom purposes.

Picture Map Geography of Africa by Vernon Quinn. Ill. by Charles E. Pont. Lippincott Co., 1964, revised edition. 123 pp. $4.50. (4*)

The original text in 1959 discussed five nations. Now this work contains references to thirty independent countries of Africa, and mainly emphasizes the regional and religious differences among them. Useful as a companion to books that emphasize politics and kinship relationships. A helpful addition would have been a guide to the pronunciation of names.

The Princess and the Lion by Elizabeth Coatsworth. Ill. by Evaline Ness. Pantheon Press, 1963. 78 pp. $3.50. (4)

An African folktale of two hundred years ago re-told in a delightful manner and accompanied by equally charming illustrations. The princess sets forth on a journey to find her brother, imprisoned with other princes in a fortress. But unknown to the brother, he has been selected by the king to be the ruler of the country. Accompanied by a faithful lion and a mule, the princess must thwart the brother's escape for the sake of his future.

Soldier of Africa by M. Hennessy and E. Sauter, Jr. Ives Washburn, 1965. 150 pp. $3.50. *Men of Africa Series.* (5)

Readers with an interest in combat will be absorbed by this biography of Charles Maigumeri, a Nigerian, who became a professional solider. Due to his courage in dangerous missions in WWI and WWII, he was honored by Queen Elizabeth. Men who rise heroically to the demands of battle are not the monoply of any race.

Sword of the Hausas by M. Hennessy and E. Sauter Jr. Ives Washburn, 1964. 142 pp. $3.50. *Men of Africa Series.* (6)

Every country is proud of its warriors. The Hausas of Nigeria, formed into a regiment in the 19th century, fought battles and won military achievements

through WW II and helped to quell the disorders in the Congo. This book is another one for readers who enjoy war stories.

Tales From the Story Hat (1960), **More Tales From the Story Hat** (1966), by Verna Aardema. Ill. by Elton Fax. Coward-McCann. 72 pp. each. $3.50 each. (3)

How did the leopard get his spots? The turtle get his marks? How did trading ivory begin? Did you hear about the strange journey of Tatula whose eyes were removed and whose lower jaw was left at home to prevent quarreling? These legends from African folklore are allegedly the origins of the Uncle Remus stories. They may lose flavor in translation. However, children are attracted to animal stories, particularly when the weak and small outwit the large and powerful. These classical folktales are enriched by Elton Fax's superb pencil drawings. The title comes from the symbols on a hat worn by story tellers, each mark representing a story to be selected by the listener. Fine glossary at the end of the books. Highly recommended for a story-hat reader or teller.

With Stanley in Africa by Olga W. Hall-Quest. E. P. Dutton & Co., 1961. 156 pp. $3.25.

A fifth-grade student reviewer recommends this book. He says the best part comes after the renowned meeting with Livingston, when Stanley explores the Congo.

B. Other Lands

Boy Wanted by Ruth Fenisong. Ill. by Lili Cassel-Wronker. Harper & Row, 1964. 148 pp. $2.95. (3*)

A Cinderella-type story about a ten-year-old boy in Nassau mistreated by the foster parents with whom he is living. Their cruel treatment is matched by his fantasies of escape. When his dreams become reality, Ron gains the attention of an entire island—and with it, love, school, and the affection of a kind "Boss." The artist's sketches of the Bahamas are a major contribution to the story.

Caravan From Timbuktu by Mimi Cooper Levy. Ill. by B. T. Chapman. Viking, 1961. 192 pp. $3.00. (6)

When 60,000 Moslem pilgrims in the 14th century plan to cross the desert,

special camel drivers and preparations are needed. A fascinating plot revolves around an intrigue that is exposed by the son of a camel driver. Although the reading in this book is not difficult, the many characters require close attention.

The Hurricane by Shirley Gudmundson. Ill. by Symeon Shimin. George Braziller, 1966. 92 pp. $4.35. *A Venture Book.* (4)

A second book about the children in **The Turtle Net** (see next page) who live on a small island in the West Indies. Ebbie is old enough to help with the life-or-death occupation of the village, ocean fishing. He becomes a seasoned worker when he sits out a squall with the fishermen and they barely avoid being wrecked on a dangerous reef. He and sister Laurel assist in the team work which is typical of the village in preparing for the hurricane that may bring disaster. Outstandingly well-written and illustrated. Highly recommended.

The First Book of West Indies by Langston Hughes. Pictures by Robert Bruce. Franklin Watts, 1956. 62 pp. $1.95. (5)

Starting with Cuba and following an arc to South America, the West Indian Islands have their distinctive cultures. Slave ships brought Africans who were later freed to mingle with the early inhabitants from India, Europe, and Africa. The possessions and the flavor of each island tells an individual story.

Monty of Montego by Virginia Gardiner Durstine. Ill. by Toni Patten. Bobbs-Merrill, 1963. 123 pp. $3.50. (5)

A boy from Jamaica moves with his constable father from the village to the city. Tourists, bath tubs, bus rides, electricity, shoes, and a new mother are exciting new experiences. This lively story is topped off with a hunt for an escaped prisoner.

Three Billion Neighbors by Leonard Kenworthy. Ginn & Co., 1965. 160 pp. $3.20 net.

A photographic approach to peace that stresses the common goals and elements of living to be found in different cultural contexts. The distinguished author, professor at Brooklyn College, New York, brings together over 400 photos. The well-written text examines seventeen areas of concern, including

families, economics, government, religion, recreation, and schooling. An outstanding resource for classroom activities.

The Turtle Net by Shirley Gudmundson. Ill. by Symeon Shimon. George Braziller, 1965. 94 pp. $3.50. *A Venture Book.* (4)

An exciting day's adventure for Ebbie, a ten-year-old boy, and his younger sister who live on a Caribbean island fishing village. Ebbie's father feels the boy is too young to join the men when they go sailing and then sell their fish. But the boy's daily chores, such as tending the goats and attending a one-room school house, are interrupted by the call of a conch shell asking for assistance. Ebbie and his sister bring further excitement to the village when they find a 50-pound turtle trapped in a net. The village turtle feast demonstrates the warm familial relationships that exist on the island. An excellently-written story about growing up in a non-Western culture. Illustrations are sensitive black-and-white drawings that should be available for framing, for in themselves they tell the story. (The sequel to the story, **The Hurricane**, is noted on the previous page.)

The Virgin Islands by Sabra Holbrook. Ill. by Don Lambo. Coward-McCann, 1959. 64 pp. $2.50. (4)

The three major Virgin Islands—St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix—are the basis of a report on these U.S. possessions. History and customs dominate the text, which provides a tourist-view with barely an allusion to the actual contemporary situation of the islands. Recent efforts to expand the economy of the island are briefly mentioned in the book and indicate the need for a more current report.

VIII ADDITIONAL SOURCE MATERIALS

In addition to books, there are many other resources to stimulate classroom activities. Reading guides in the general field of human relations offer valuable aids. Audio-visual materials, recordings, filmstrips, and movies that deal directly with prejudice and methods for improving understanding are available. The miscellaneous materials included here may stimulate teachers to search further.

Reading Ladders for Human Relations. Edited by Muriel Crosby. American Council on Education, 1963, fourth edition. 242 pp. $4.00. Paperbound, $2.50.

A broad range of understanding is encouraged in this annotated list of over a thousand books for children. The story plot for each book is reviewed, with emphasis on the theme rather than on critical evaluation. The books are categorized according to reading levels. The six chapter titles indicate the focus: "How It Feels to Grow Up," "The Individual and the Group," "The Search For Values," "Feeling At Home," "Living With Change," and "Living as a Free People." There are concrete suggestions for teachers on how to use these books effectively. This is a reference that should be available to every professional working with children.

American Traveler's Guide to Negro History. American Oil Company, 1966, revised. Paperbound. No charge.

A guide booklet, by states, of sites that mark the American Negro's contribution to the country's history. A novel and useful approach. It might spur a history class in Kansas, for example, to visit the Nicodemus colony, the ghost town of a former community of 500 Negro settlers who were homesteaders in 1877. Handy map locations and drawings are another attraction of this unconventional guide book. A class could prepare a section on the historical landmarks in its own area.

About 100 Books by Ann G. Wolfe. Institute of Human Relations, 1965. 43 pp. Paperbound, 35¢.

A review of books for children from the ages of five to sixteen, with the aim of selecting material that will improve intergroup understanding. This is an attractive pamphlet with brief notations on the contents of the books and their appropriate age range. Now in its fifth edition, it covers publications from

1962 through the first half of 1965. The material is relevant to all races and concerned with contemporary situations and the problem of international understanding.

The Cowles Comprehensive Encyclopedia. Cowles Educational Books, Inc., 1966. 2482 pp. List price, $49.50. School and libraries, one to three copies, $44.55; four or more copies, $39.60.

This encyclopedia has made a special effort to include discussions of Negro history and culture in many articles. The Civil War and civil rights legislation and agitation are all treated. This is an important supplement and resource book for teachers and older students.

Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History. 103 W. 135th St., New York City. Section within the New York City Public Library system.

The most extensive collection in the country of periodicals and publications covering all aspects of Negro American history and culture. There is an extensive newspaper morgue, old documents, and a collection of recordings. The librarians offer valuable assistance. One building of the library at 104 W. 136th St., houses the Countee Cullen collection of children's books, including many of those reviewed in this bibliography.

Books About Negro Life for Children by Augusta Baker. New York City Public Library. $1.00.

This list was prepared by the library's coordinator of Children's Services. All the books noted are in the Countee Cullen collection.

Dolls for Democracy. B'nai B'rith Women, 1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036.

The national office will direct inquiries to one of their 850 chapters throughout the United States and Canada for a puppet show staged by local volunteers. The show, which includes one Negro among the five prominent people represented by dolls, fascinates children. The program lasts about half an hour, leaving ample opportunity afterward for a question-and-answer period. It has been acclaimed by teachers all over the country. The show varies according to the particular dolls available in each region. They include Ralph Bunche, Jackie Robinson, Marian Anderson, Eleanor Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, etc. **Dolls for Democracy** has been in existence since 1959 and is highly recommended.

Negro Heroes of Emancipation. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1964. $1.00.

Profiles of forty prominent Negroes are featured in this booklet. Two copies would provide extra material for display purposes. The NAACP, one of the oldest organizations concerned with Negro rights, has many other publications in this field.

UNESCO Publications Center. 317 East 34 Street, New York, N. Y., 10016.

The catalogue from this office includes worthwhile literature on the member nations of the U.N. The materials on race are excellent for classroom use.

U.S. Committee for U.N.I.C.E.F. 331 East 38 Street, New York, N.Y.

This well-known organization is often overlooked as a source. It provides filmstrips and movies on Africa as part of its concern with children throughout the world. The organization's posters and units of study are also helpful.

Exploding the Myths of Prejudice. Warren Schloat Productions. Two filmstrips in color with synchronized 33-1/3 rpm recording. About 20 minutes. Transcript by Dr. Ethel J. Appenfels; Jim Ameche, narrator. Entire unit, $18.00.

Exceptional audio-visual material by an eminent anthropologist. The filmstrip and narration discuss race, skin coloring, cultural differences, and the origin of prejudice. Without moralizing or emphasizing guilt feelings, the material aims at enlightening and informing children from ages nine and up. Excellent possibilities exist to coordinate the discussion with suggested readings.

Minorities Have Made America Great. Warren Schloat Productions. Six color filmstrips and six twelve-inch 33 1/3 rpm records narrated by Jim Ameche. $52.00. (School discounts offered.)

The first two filmstrips and accompanying records present the history of the Negro from slavery to the contemporary civil rights movement. The illustrations appear to be either authentic replicas of documents or photos of historic paintings. Students of grade five and beyond would find this at their level of interest. The other four filmstrips and recordings detail contributions to the country made by Jews, Italians, Germans, and the Irish immigrants, respectively. Highly recommended.

One Hundred Years of Negro Freedom. Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1964. 53 pp. $1.50.

An adult bibliography distributed by an organization that includes many academicians. Hundreds of photographs of distinguished Negro leaders may be purchased from this office. The association does extensive publishing in the field.

• • •

Relevant recordings are available in quantity and many reproduce books noted in this bibliography. Catalogues are available from the distributors. The two listed here are known for their efforts in this area.

Children's Music Center, Inc., 5373 West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Folkways Records Service Corp., 165 W. 46th St., New York 36, N.Y.

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Journals serve as another source of information and for additional pictures. Those listed here have submitted review copies.

Ebony, 1820 E. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60616. 50¢ per copy; $5.00 per year.

The "*Life* magazine" of the Negro press should be made familiar to upper-grade elementary children for its informative articles and the candid photographs. Teachers can use these pictures for bulletin-board displays.

Freedomways, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y. $1.00 per copy; $3.50 per year.
The sixth year of a quarterly review with a literary appeal focused on the Negro freedom movement. The writing of James Baldwin, illustrations by Elton Fax, and an article on the New York school crises were in the issue reviewed.

Journal of Negro Education, Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University Press, Washington 1, D.C.

This scholarly work, typical of journals from institutions of higher learning, is a useful reference for any extended research in the area of Negro education.

Negro Heritage, P.O. Box 8153, Chicago, Illinois, 60680. $3.50 for twelve.

A compact glossy-print four-page periodical that includes miscellaneous articles and biographies. There are limited suggestions for teachers.

IX BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS

Without any attempt to be comprehensive, the following selections are listed as examples of material of varying value that will serve to enrich the teacher's own background. This sampling can be enlarged from the additional references contained in many of the books. These listings are alphabetical by authors.

Baldwin, James. **The Fire Next Time.** Dial Press, 1963. $3.50.

The effective shock approach of a gifted writer in which he discusses the deterioration of good feeling between the races. This is a good first book for someone not familiar with this distinguished author's writing.

Bontemps, Arna. **Golden Slippers.** Ill. by Henrietta Shron. Harper & Kow, 1941. $3.50.

A selective anthology of poetry written by Negroes. "Incident in Baltimore," a poignant memory of childhood by Countee Cullen, can be a basis for discussion about discrimination.

Burden, Shirley. **I Wonder Why.** Doubleday, 1963. $1.95.

Shirley Burden is a photographer, and this is a collection of sensitive and lovely work. The "why" of the title pertains to prejudice. A sophisticated level of discussion is possible using these pictures as a springboard.

Clemmons, Hollitz, Gardner. **The American Negro.** McGraw-Hill, 1965. Paperback. $1.48 net.

A concise collection of information tracing the history of the Negro from the earliest period of exploration to 1963, and covering the struggle for equality of citizenship through legal means, governmental edicts, and current protest movements. Recommended as a cursory introduction to be supplemented by other references.

Douglas, William O. **Mr. Lincoln and the Negroes: The Long Road to Equality.** Atheneum Press, 1963. $4.95.

Supreme Court Justice Douglas handles the details of Lincoln's actions and

underlying views with the ease of an accomplished jurist. Pressures on the President and interpretations of his words and deeds are incisively analyzed.

Ellison, Ralph. **Shadow and Act**. Random House, 1964. $5.95.

This is a collection of essays, spanning twenty years, by the renowned contemporary novelist. Ellison offers the following description of the essays in his introduction: "They are concerned with three general themes: with literature and folklore, with Negro musical expression—especially jazz and blues—and with the complex relationship between the Negro American subculture and the North American culture as a whole." If a quality book is selected, this one should have priority.

Franklin, John Hope. **The Emancipation Proclamation**. Doubleday, 1963. $3.50.

Many students spend time examining this era of American history. The well-known historian has put Lincoln's document into perspective, revealing its impact on people and its significance for later events. This is an extremely well-written book.

Franklin, John Hope. **From Slavery to Freedom**. Knopf, 1956. $7.50.

Professor Franklin traces the historical development of the Negro race and the influence of slavery in this hemisphere. Circumstances leading to the Civil War and the events since then are clearly outlined. All of Professor Franklin's books have excellent source references.

Hentoff, Nat. **The New Equality**. Viking, 1964. $4.95.

The author is close to the civil rights revolution both as a jazz specialist and a journalist. He explores the contradictory attitudes of the middle class—held by teachers, among others.

Hughes, Langston. **The Dreamkeeper**. Ill. by Helen Sewell. Knopf. 1932. Library edition, $2.69 net.

Thirty-five years has served to mellow this poetry without diminishing its flavor. Probably Hughes' best-known collection. This contemporary man of letters should be included in any study of literature.

Hill, Herbert. **Soon One Morning**. Knopf, 1963. $6.95.

A collection of writing by American Negroes from 1940 to 1962. There is variety, depth, and brilliance in selections from over two dozen contemporary literary artists. Some of these works are published here for the first time. This anthology should be read to gain familiarity with the literary achievement of the authors as well as for the themes of their work.

King, Martin Luther. **Why We Can't Wait**. Harper & Row, 1964. $3.50.

The 1964 Nobel Peace Prize recipient for his leadership in the nonviolent civil rights movement, again states his eloquent plea for equality. He explains the reality and ideals behind nonviolence. Many facets of the civil rights organizations are discussed.

Lomax, Louis R. **The Negro Revolt**. Harper & Row, 1962. $4.50. Signet Books, 1963, 75¢.

An assessment of the Negro demands for equality, this volume also delves into leadership and organizational problems. Essentially, this is a journalist's report by an individual close to the Negro "power structure." He humanizes the individuals who make decisions as well as those who participate in mass protests.

Silberman, Charles E. **Crisis in Black and White.** Random House, 1964. $5.95.

If a reader must select one book to enlarge his understanding of the issues in the civil rights movement, this should be it. Provocatively written, the book on every page demonstrates the barriers set against the Negro. Chapter IX, "The Negro and the School," is essential reading for teachers.

Tannenbaum, Frank. **Slave and Citizen: The Negro in America.** Vintage Books, 1963. Paperbound. $1.45.

A Columbia University professor has made available a seminar lecture series. The historical and sociological material about slavery and its effects are treated in depth. This is an intellectual analysis devoid of the emotional tinge present in many accounts. Professor Tannenbaum illuminates his subject by comparing the experiences of several countries. In our country, Negroes were

treated as property and had no rights, whereas in other regions, Negroes, although slaves, also had legal and social positions that helped them to maintain their group dignity. This book was originally written in 1946, but it remains relevant to understanding contemporary events.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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I would also like to express my appreciation to the staff of the Center for Urban Education for their confidence and faith in a researcher who is a busy mother, teacher, and sometime politician.

Finally, both editions and future revisions depend on the encouragement, suggestions, and patience of Dr. Robert J. Koblitz, professor of government at Bard College. The roles of avid readers and critics of the contemporary scene are shared by Neal, Ellen, and Donald Koblitz.

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Center Publications

Big City Dropouts and Illiterates by Robert A. Dentler and Mary Ellen Warshauer. 127 pp. $3.00.

A book-length publication, this study examines the social and economic correlates of high school withdrawal and adult functional illiteracy. The study is based on a multiple regression analysis that draws on data from 131 large cities throughout the United States. The authors give special attention to the instances where the rates of withdrawal and illiteracy are higher than expected. In their conclusion, they discuss the implications of their findings for federal, state, and local programs designed to combat the problems they have examined.

The Language and Education of the Deaf by Herbert R. Kohl. *Policy Study 1.* Single copies on request. Additional copies as follows: 1-20, 25¢ each; 21-50, 20¢ each; over 50, 15¢ each. Payment must accompany order.

This study argues that the present methods of educating the deaf are a failure, that although the deaf are taught one kind of language in their schools, they converse among themselves in their daily intercourse with another. Mr. Kohl charges that the sign language normally used by the deaf has never been properly analyzed, and he argues that there may be an integral connection between sign language and the cognitive abilities that characterize the deaf.

Participants and Participation: A Study of School Policy in New York City by Marilyn Gittell. Single copies on request. Additional copies, $1.00 each. Payment must accompany order. Available March 15.

This study examines how the New York City school system makes its decisions and focuses particularly on the question of how much influence the community at large has in the process. Against a detailed description of the school system, Dr. Gittell examines five areas of policy: budget, curriculum, choosing a superintendent, salary, and integration. She finds that the public participates only slightly in determining school policy and that the system itself provides very little opportunity for such participation. Dr. Gittell believes the division between school and community is good for

neither and argues that the best way to bring the two together is to decentralize the school system. She concludes her study with a specific plan for decentralization.

Attitudes Toward Israel Among American Jewish Adolescents by Rina Shapira. *An Occasional Paper.* Single copies on request. Addtional copies as above.

An exploratory study of New York Jewish adolescents that relates to the general question of how Americans balance their plural commitments.

The Urban Review. A bimonthly journal published during the school year. Available on request.

The *Review* takes as its province the contemporary situation of urban education—both formal and informal—and ranges in its articles from classroom dynamics to school-community relations to discussions of the mass media. Contributors include staff members and outside authors.

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